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MODNAY, *March* 5, 1787.] THE [Vol. IV. Numb. 19[illegible]

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM, FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

By his Excellency THOMAS CHITTENDEN, *Esq; Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the* STATE *of* VERMONT.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by their act of the fourth of February instant, declared, that a horrid and wicked rebellion did exist in said Commonwealth, and that DANIEL SHAYS of Pelham, and LUKE DAY of West Springfield, in the county of Hampshire, ADAM WHEELER, of Hubbardston, in the county of Worcester, and ELI PARSONS, of Adams, in the county of Berkshire, were the principal aiders and abettors of said Rebellion, and there being great reason to fear that some of the citizens of this State who dwell near to and adjoining the said Commonwealth may incautiously and unadvisedly give aid to the promoters and abettors of the said rebellion, and thereby violate the duty they owe to law and good government.

I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of Council, and at the request of the General Assembly, to issue this proclamation, strictly commanding and enjoining it upon all the citizens of this state, not to harbour, entertain or conceal the said DANIEL SHAYS, LUKE DAY, ADAM WHEELER and ELI PARSONS. And I do hereby require all and every the Justices of the Peace within this State, to issue their warrants when required, to apprehend and convey the aforesaid persons, or either of them, to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, there to be delivered to some civil or military officer, authorised to receive them:

And all the citizens of this State are absolutely and most solemnly forbidden to take arms in support of, or to engage in the service, or contribute to the relief of the abettors and promoters of the said rebellion, by furnishing them with arms, ammunition, or otherwise, as they will answer it at their peril.

Given under my Hand, in Council, Bennington, this 27th Day of February, A. D. 1787, and the eleventh Year of the Independence of the State.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

By his Excellency's Command,
JOSEPH FAY, Secretary.

GOD save the PEOPLE.

To the Honorable the General Assembly, February 24th, 1787.

YOUR committee to whom was referred the request of Major Tyler, and the several letters from his Excellency Governor Bowdoin, report that the within form of a proclamation be issued by his Excellency the Governor of this State, and that his Excellency, by advice of Council, be requested to issue the said proclamation before the rising of the Assembly.

JONATHAN HUNT, for Committee.

February 24, 1787.

In General Assembly, February 24, 1787.

THE *above report read and accepted, and resolved that his Excellency the Governor be and hereby is requested to issue the proclamation contained in the foregoing report, and take effectual measures that the same be promulgated immediately, in every part of this Commonwealth.* *Attest.*

ROSWELL HOPKINS, Clerk.

A true Copy, examined,
Per JOSEPH FAY, Sec.

In COUNCIL, March 1, 1787.

RESOLVED that his Excellency be and hereby is requested to publish the foregoing proclamation, in the public news papers of this State.

Attest.

JOSEPH FAY, Sec.

STATE of VERMONT.

STATE of VERMONT,
General Orders, given at Bennington, Feb. 22, 1787.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief, has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Ira Allen, Esq; Major Stephen Keys, and Major William Blodget to be his Aid de Camps. Ira Allen, Esq; to rank as Colonel, Major Keys and Major William Blodget to rank as Lieutenant Colonels. And all officers and soldiers, within the description of the militia of this State, and all the good subjects are to take notice thereof, and pay due obedience to their orders accordingly.

Extract from General Orders,
JOSEPH FAY, Adj't Gen.

STATE of VERMONT,
GENERAL ORDERS,
Given at *Bennington*, Feb. 27, 1787.

HIS Excellency the Captain General, agreeable to law, has established (for the time being) the following arrangements, divisions, &c. to be observed, viz. That the whole militia of this State be divided into two grand divisions, as follows, viz. That the first division be composed of the second, third and fifth brigades, and be called, dignified and known by the name of the first division.

That the second division be composed of the first, fourth and sixth brigades, and be called dignified and known by the name of the second division.

That the second and ninth regiments compose the 1st brigade.

That the first and seventh regiments compose the 2d brigade.

That the third and fourth regiments compose the third brigade.

That the fifth, sixth, and tenth reg'ts compose the 4th brigade.

That the 8th and 13th reg'ts compose the 5th brigade.

That the 11th and 12th reg'ts compose the sixth brigade.

That the 2d and 9th reg'ts, be composed of all the militia in the county of Bennington, and the dividing line of said regiments be as formerly.

That the bounds of the sixth regiment begin at the south west corner of Pawlet, from thence northerly, in the west lines of Pawlet and Wells, to the northwest corner of said Wells, then easterly including the towns of Pawlet, Wells, Middletown, Tinmouth, Wallingsford, Harwich, Danby, and Jackson's Gore.

That the 5th reg't be composed of the militia of Poultney, Castleton, Hubbardston, Sudbury, Ira, Fairhaven, Benson and Orwell.

That the 10th regiment be composed of the militia of Shrewsbury, Clarenden, Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Chittenden, Philadelphia and Medway.

That the 11th regiment be bounded as follows, viz. beginning at the southeast corner of Shoreham, thence northerly on the west line of the county of Addison, until it strikes the northwest corner of Ferrisburgh, thence easterly in the northerly lines of said Ferrisburgh, New-Haven, Pocock, and Lincoln, until it strikes the east line of the county, thence southerly, in said county line to the southeast corner thereof, thence west on the south line of said county to the first mentioned bounds.

The 12th regiment to be composed of all the militia of the towns, islands and settlements north of the 11th regiment in the county of Addison.

That the first, seventh, third, and fouth regiments remain as established by law.

That the 8th regiment be bounded as follows, beginning at the southeast corner of Moretown, then up the river to the southeast corner of Barnet, then upon the southlines of said Barnet and Peacham, keeping the same course in the lines of the new-granted towns to the west line of the county, then southerly to the north line of the 4th regiment, then east on the north line of said regiment to the bounds begun at.

That all the militia north of the eighth regiment compose the thirteenth regiment in the county of Orange.

Extract from General Orders,
JOSEPH FAY, Adj. Gen.

Feb. 27th, 1787.

The Governor, Council and General Assembly, agreeable to the late arrangement of the Capt. General of this State, proceeded to the choice of two Major Generals, the ballots being taken, the Hon. Roger Enos, and Samuel Safford, Esq'rs were elected.

Feb. 28th, 1787. Agreeable to the Order of the day his Excellency the Governor, the hon. Council, and the honorable General Assembly proceeded to the choice of five Brigadier Generals, the ballots being taken, the Hon. Ebenezer Walbridge, Benjamin Wait, Isaac Clark, Israel Morey and John Strong, Esq'rs were elected.

Extract from the Minutes.
JOSEPH FAY, Sec.

STATE of VERMONT.
In General Assembly March 2, 1787.

RESOLVED, That the house entertain a high sense of the services done to this State by the officers and soldiers whose spirited exertions crushed the late daring insurrections against government in the counties of Rutland and Windsor, and do hereby return the said officers and soldiers their hearty thanks.

Ordered, that the above reso-

lution be published in both newspapers as soon as may be convenient.

Extract from the Journals,
ROSWELL HOPKINS, Clerk.

STATE of VERMONT.

General Orders, given at Bennington, March 5, 1787.

HIS Excellency the Captain General (on application being made by Brigadier General Fletcher) has been pleased to order that the second brigade in this State, be divided into three distinct regiments as follows;

That the militia of the towns of Rockingham, Westminster, Putney, Athens, Tomblingson, and Londonderry be formed into one entire regiment, & known by the name of the first regiment.

And the militia of the towns of Dummerston, Townsend, New Fane, Marlborough, Wilmington, Wardsborough and Jamaica, be formed into one entire regiment, and known by the name of the fourteenth regiment.

And the militia in the towns of Brattleboro', Hinsdale, Guilford, Halifax, and Whitingham, be formed into one entire regiment, and known by the name of the seventh regiment.

Extract from General Orders,
JOSEPH FAY, Adj't Gen.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Yesterday at twelve o'clock Mr. Aylett, late attorney at law in the Haymarket, paid his respects to the public in palace-yard, Westminster; to fulfil the wishes of his auditory, Lord Mansfield, and the other judges of the court of King's Bench, recomended to him the use of a stage called the pillory; and in order to his shewing himself to the best advantage, they likewise thought it expedient for him to put his hands and head through little apertures, by which his features might be more accurately delineated by the surrounding spectators.

In compliment to the memory of the late princess, and to the etiquette of Westminster Hall in term time, Mr. Aylett appeared in black.

Puppyism, perhaps, was never carried to so great a height as it is now practised. Yesterday we observed one of the Watty's the pride of Cheapside, walking the streets envolloped in a large great coat, with buttons of an extraordinary dimension, and of an exact square. We may soon expect that these fashionable innovators will throw off the round hat in which they have for some time delighted, and substitute in its stead one with four corners. It is most to be wished that they would *square themselves to the rules of propriety.*

A letter from Alicant, dated November 16, says, "A few days ago two American gentlemen with their attendants, arrived here from America, and embarked for Algiers. Their business is to endeavour to negociate a treaty of peace with that power. It is reported that they have considerable and advantageous offers to make the dey, besides many rich presents. These gentlemen are said to be possessed of the greatest abilities, and from their behaviour here, it is sincerely wished by most people they may succeed; yet many politicians think they will meet with no better success than the former negociators, as that arbitrary & despotic prince seems inflexible in his exorbitant demands."

Dec. 15. Letters from Paris advise, that the plan for enlarging the civil and religious liberties of the protestants throughout the dominions of the French monarch, is now under the particular consideration of government, & in less than two months it is expected the public will be informed of its extent. The States of Languedoc are appointed to assemble at Montpelier, in the course of this month, at which the archbishop of Toulouse always attends in quality of second member of the clergy of that province; he has, however, received instructions to continue at Paris, and it is thence inferred, that his council is required on the scheme of toleration contemplated in favor of dissenters from the established religion, of every denomination.

By the Southern Post.

United States.

CARLISLE, January 10.

On Sunday evening last, between the hours of seven and 8; a gentleman was attacked on the road from Lewisburg, about six miles below Carlisle, and murdered in a most barbarous manner and robbed of a sum of money and his watch. The conflict was heard at some distance by Mr. John Junken and others. The strokes resembled the cutting of saplings, and a gun or a pistol being discharged, Mr. Junken supposed some waggoners were encamping and kindling a fire, which prevented him from running to the place as he intended when he first heard the noise. Next morning the body was found; some who saw it have seen the bodies of many who had been lacerated by the savages, but never saw one so dreadfully mangled as was that of the deceased. His gun was found by him broken in pieces, and a bludgeon was lying by him the end of which was so shivered as to resemble a hickory broom steeped in blood.

The coroner's inquest found that he had been wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown.

On Sunday morning a stranger came to Harris's ferry, saying he had rode a considerable distance to meet his comrade there, and waited there a considerable time, till seeing the deceased appear, he said that was his comrade, they crossed the river together; but it did not appear that the deceased knew him, nor did they take notice of each other. The stranger wrangled about his ferriage; and said his money was almost done; he & the deceased rode together on Sunday evening to John Walker's tavern, where the deceased had his horse fed and a refreshment for himself. The stranger fed his own horse, and continued in the other end of the house; When they were taking horse, the deceased, taking out his watch, said, "It is just two minutes past seven o'clock." The stranger's horse was found near the body, and the horse of the deceased could not be found. The country was immediately alarmed all around. The people deserve praise for their spirited endeavours to apprehend the murderer. A man, who had not heard of the murder, came up with a horse answering the description of the horse on which the deceased had rode, near Lisburn, standing saddled in the road, as if the rider had just quit him at the end of a race. He drove the horse to Lisburn, where he saw a man crossing Yellow-Breeches creek in a canoe, whom he supposed had been the rider; on the return of the ferryman, he mentioned that the cloathes of the traveller were bloody; the bye-standers then suspected he had murdered some person; immediately some of them went to give the alarm at the ferries, and others raised the hugh and cry through the country; they were soon joined by others, who informed them that a man had been murdered, and in two minutes afterwards the company saw a man meeting them who answered the description of the person who had crossed in the canoe: They seized him & charged him with the fact which he denied: He attempted to escape after he was taken and when pursued presented a pistol; he was immediately retaken & searched. Two pocket pistols were found with him, fifty six dollars, two half joes and a watch in his jacket pocket, he having no fob in his breeches. He confesses he was the person who crossed the river and was at John Walkers with the deceased, but says they were both attacked by two men, who knocked him down, and then attacking the deceased, he made off, with all might, and although he saw houses did not go into any of them because he wanted to go to York as quickly as possible, to advertise his horse: When the money was taken out of his pocket there was some small money in a pocket by itself, when that was laid hold of he said "that is my own," and on being asked to whom the rest belonged, said it was his own also. He says his name is Joseph Ramsey Warner, and that he came from Chester county. He is now lodged in Carlisle goal. Whether he is the person who committed the crime, an impartial jury of his country will decide; far be it from us to prepossess the public against any person in the situation of the prisoner, & therefore we only state facts, without attempting to draw any conclusions from them.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, February 7.

FRIDAY afternoon was bro't into town and committed to the common goal, a Henry Gale, of Princeton, and Jonas Goulding of Ward. The former is well known to the people for his infamous behaviour at Concord, in September last; and the latter, though not noted, has for some time been industrious in sowing the seeds of dissention in this commonwealth.

The real names of the insurgents killed in their attack on the federal arsenal, at Springfield, are Ezekiel Root & Ariel Webster, of Greenfield, John Hunter of Shelburne, and Jabez Spicer, of Leyden, killed. Jeremiah M'Mellan, of Pelham, wounded.

Connecticut.

NEW-LONDON, Feb. 9.

Wednesday evening last, Capt. John Wood, in a sloop belonging to this port, arrived here in 30 days from Demarara. On Sunday last he was in with Fisher's-Island, but the severity of the wind and weather forced him again to sea, being loaded with ice, and himself and all his people badly froze.

LITCHFIELD, Jan. 30.

A gentleman from Egremont informs, that about a fortnight since two notorious offenders were apprehended for a theft committed in that town. A town meeting was immediately summoned to direct the mode of punishment, but after mature deliberation it was agreed, that as no law now existed, the villains could not be criminated, & were ordered to be set at liberty.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON,

MONDAY, *March* 5.

By a gentleman from Connecticut, who was a spectator of part of the scene, we are informed of the following particulars relative to the late skirmish in Barrington, &c. viz. That on Monday evening the 26th inst. a party of the insurgents, supposed to be about one hundred in number, under the command of Capt. Hamlin of Lenox, entered Stockbridge and took a number of the respectable inhabitants, among whom he recollects were two gentlemen of the name of Pepoon, they likewise took a number of horses and considerable of other property from the inhabitants of Stockbridge, and proceeded on to Great Barrington. A party of the government troops under the command of Col. Ashley, of Sheffield, superior in number to the insurgents, collected in that town marched on towards Barrington, at the lower part of which town they met the opposite party, when a skirmish ensued between them in which the government party had one man killed and two wounded, supposed to be mortal-

ly, the government had one man and two wounded, supposed to be mortally, the insurgents had one man killed and their commander mortally wounded and taken. A number of the insurgents were taken, reported to be forty seven, the residue made a precepitate retreat, it is supposed into the State of New-York

During the action the prisoners taken at Stockbridge, were exposed to the fire of both parties, being in front of the insurgents, by which means one of them was killed, & another slightly wounded.

Many of the prisoners taken by the insurgents in Stockbridge made their escape, during the action. Our informant further says that Major Ashley of Stockbridge is among the number carried off by the insurgents, as is likewise a judge of the Inferior Court whose name he has forgot.

This morning an officer belonging to the government army in the State of Massachusetts, arrived in town express from General Lincoln, with dispatches from the General to the Hon. General Assembly of this State, now sitting here, but the particulars of his business has not yet transpired.

The government of Massachusetts we hear, are raising a large body of troops in the counties of Berkshire, &c. to guard their frontiers, and preserve the peace of the State and the dignity of government. It is said they have obtained leave to march their forces into York State, to take any of the insurgents who may flee there for refuge, & that similar demands will be made from this State.

WHEREAS application is made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fletcher, in the county of Addison and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Amos Fassett, Esq; on the last Monday of April next, at one o'clock P. M. to act on the following articles, viz 1st. To chuse a moderator, and other necessary officers. 2d. To see if they will lay out a second division. 3d. To see if they will make roads in said town. 4th. To see if they will give any encouragement for building mills in said town. 5th. To see if they will raise money to defray incidental charges.

ELISHA BARBER, J. P.

Bennington, March 5, 1787. 96 8

TO be sold by the subscriber (or rented in case of no sale) that valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining on the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which under good improvement.

Also as attorney and agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the county of Addison, viz. in New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinesburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Fairfax and several other places: The excellence of the soil in many of the above named township, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given by

NOAH SMITH.

Bennington, March 3, 1787.

N. B. State Notes and Orders on the Hard Money Taxes sold by the Subscriber, who again requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

Whereas application hath been made to me by the Owners of more than one sixteenth part of the gore of land annexed to the town of Walden, and granted to Samuel Safford, Esq; and associates, to warn a meeting of said proprietors to meet at the house of Captain Jesse Leavensworth, on Dewey's Gore, in the County of Orange, on the seventeenth day of April next, at two o'clock, P. M.

1st, To chuse a Moderator, Clerk, and other necessary officers. 2. To see if the proprietors will appoint and authorize a committee to allot said gore. 3d, To make a draught of the lots, and to take measures for laying out and clearing necessary roads. 4th. To lay a tax to defrey expences, and to transact any other business that may be thought necessary.

MOSES ROBINSON, Justice of Peace.

Bennington, March 2, 1787.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Monkton, in the County of Addison and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Richard Barnam, in said Monkton, on the 12 h day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning of said day, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a clerk. 3. To see if they will preambulate the lines of the first division and town plot. 4th. To see if they will lay out the second & third division and town plot. 5th, To see if they will grant a tax for the purpose of making high ways in said town, and do any other business necessary to be done in said meeting.

WILLIAM WARD, Just. Peace.

Bennington, March 5. 96:8

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session in Bennington, February 1787, passed an act empowering a certain committee, appointed for that purpose, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land on three fourths of the town of Wallingsford, (to be the east part of the town) in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, and on each acre of a certain gore of land lying east of and adjoining said town of Wallingford, granted in the year 1770, by the authority of the province of New-York, to James Abeel, and company, and regranted by the authority of this state, in the year 1781, to Abraham Jackson, Esq; and his associates, for the purpose of clearing roads, and building bridges in said town and gore.

This is therefore to give notice to all proprietors and land owners in said town and gore, that unless they pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of May next, so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at my dwelling house in said gore, at nine o'clock A. M of said day as will pay said tax, and cost of sale.

JETHRO JACKSON, Coll.

Bennington, March 5, 1787. 96:8

WHEREAS the hon. general assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session at Rutland, in October 1786, Passed an act enabling, the select men of the town of Cornwall, in the county of Addison, in said state, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in said Cornwall, for the purpose of making and repairing public roads and bridges, in said town, and to appoint a collector to collect the same, these are therefore to give notice to all persons owning land in said town, that if they no not pay their respective taxes to me the subscriber, before the 20th day of June next, so much of their lands, will be sold at public vendue, at my dwelling house in said Cornwall, at ten o'clock A. M. on said 20th of June, as will pay said tax and cost of sale.

WILLIAM SLADE, Coll.

Cornwall, Feb. 23, 1787. 96:8

THE proprietors of Fairfax in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by the said proprietors on the eighth day of November, 1786, to defray the expence of laying out the first division lots in said town, &c. are hereby informed that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Capt. Abraham Underhill, in Dorset, in the county of Bennington, and state aforesaid, on the seventeenth day of April, next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as will pay and discharge said tax, with all legal cost, unless sooner discharged by paying the same to me the subscriber at Arlington, in the county and state aforesaid.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, viz. with the sum of three dollars and a half on each right.

Edward Burling,	Thomas Semour, jun
Viner Leagraft,	Peter Farmer,
John Leagraft,	Jasper P. Farmer,
Viner Leagraft, 2d.	Jasper Farmer,
Christ. C. Leagcraft,	Jasper J. Farmer,
George Leagraft,	Tho. Gallandit,
James Leagraft,	Edgar Gallandit,
William Leagraft,	Peter W. Gallandit,
James Armstrong,	Tho Gallandit, jun
Timothy M'Carty,	James Willmot,
William Proctor,	John R. Willmot,
Thomas Miller,	Elisha Gallandit,
Paul Miller,	Peter E. Gallandit,
Carden Lee,	Joseph Sacket,
Christopher Miller,	Joseph Sacket, jun.
Joseph Haviland,	Peter Sacket,
Samuel Deal, jun.	Samuel Deal,
John Macomy,	George Lester,
William Newton,	Edward Lester,
Thomas Newton,	U iah Field,
Adam Gilchrist,	Stephen Dean,
Adam Gilchrist, jun	Nicholas Dean,
James Gilchrist,	Thomas Drake,
Edward Agee,	Peter Tomen, jun.
Philip Doughty,	Hon. Richard Wibberd, Esq;
William Wilson,	Daniel Warner, Esq
William Darlington	Nath'l Barrel, Esq;
Francis Phanler,	Jos. Newmarch, Esq;
John Sacket,	Governor's Lot, equal to two shares seven dollars.
George Williocks,	Carden Proctor.
Thomas W. More,	
James Sacket,	
Henry Arnold,	

SAMUEL HORSFORD, Co'.

Arlington, March 5, 1787. 96:8

THE proprietors of Greenborough, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by the said proprietors on the 4th of December last, to defray the expence of laying out the first division of two one hundred acre lots to each right, with other expences which had accrued to the propriety, are hereby notified that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Major Elisha Burton, in Norwich, in the county of Windsor, on the 11th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay and discharge said tax, with all legal costs, unless sooner discharged by paying the same to the subscriber. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of l.2 5s. 10d. due on each right, excepting such as are hereunder otherwise marked, viz.

Harris Colt,	Ambrose Hall,
Timothy Green,	Nathan Leonard,
Tim Green, jun.	Asa Burnham,
David Jewett,	Susan. Allen, 15/10
Guy Richards,	Jonas Galusha,
Edward Hollam,	Moses Robinson,
Jonathan Hollam,	Joseph Kellogg,
David Hillhouse,	Aaron Robinson,
Joseph Chester,	Timothy Farrand,
Jonathan Denning,	Joshua Burnham,
Julius Dansing,	Joshua Allen,
Jonathan Biggelow,	Jamee Gamble,
Joseph Colt,	Lyman Hitchcock,
Elisha Ely,	John Knight,
Adriel Ely,	Jonas Fay, 23/4
Jabez Stow,	Roswel Hopkins,
Samuel Field,	William Williams,
Zebulon Jones,	John May, 21/10
Samuel Spencer,	Calvin White, 9/10
Peleg Hill,	John Kelton, 21/10
Dan Platt,	John Lucas, 21/10
Noah Platt,	Joseph May, 21/10
Jonathan Hillhouse,	Jedediah Hyde, jun
Daniel Raymond,	William Hyde,
Tho. Chittenden,	Elisha Clark,
Beriah Brastow,	Theodore Sedgwick
Simon Pettee,	Barnabas Morse,
Israel Hatch, 15/10	Job Harris,
Jona. H. Cumpston	Arnold Colt,

JOSEPH DAGGET, Coll.

Arlington, March 5, 1787. 96:8

Now ready for sale at the Printing-Office in Bennington,

And may be had of the several POST-RIDERS *from said* OFFICE;

A N A C T

Regulating the

M I L I T I A

Of the

STATE of VERMONT.

Passed by the General Assembly at their Session in Rutland, in October, 1786.

Henry, M'Clallen, and Henry,

HAVE just opened (under the direction of Mr. BETHUEL WAINWRIGHT) a neat assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c.

At the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin Banks, near the Church in Hoosick; which they will sell very reasonable for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, viz. Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Pease, Pork, Bees-Wax and good Ashes.

They have also for sale, at their store in Albany, a compleat assortment of Dry and West-India GOODS, which they will dispose of very cheap, for Cash or Country Produce; and at which Place, as also at their Store in Hoosick, the highest price in Cash will be paid for good WHEAT.

Hoosick, Jan. 12. [89:8w

WHEREAS the proprietors of the township of Bridport, at their meeting held in said town, the 7th day of November, 1786, voted that the meeting be adjourned to the first Monday in Feb. then next, at which time the proprietors expected to vote a tax to defray the charges of surveying the third and fourth divisions of land in said town, and published the same in the common gazette; and the proprietors committee not having sufficient time to compleat said surveys, wherefore the voting said tax is deferred until the next meeting of said proprietors, which is adjourned until the second Monday in May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. John Barber, in said Bridport, then the proprietors expect to vote said tax, to defray necessary charges, and all those who have any demands against said proprietors are desired to exhibit their accounts for settlement; and the proprietors clerk is directed to publish this vote in the Vermont Gazette.

Attest.

JOHN N. BENNET, Pro. Clerk.

Bridport, Feb 26, 1787. 95:7

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,

And now ready for SALE,

AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,

In Bennington,

[PRICE SIXTEEN PENCE.]

Acts & Laws

Of the State of

VERMONT.

Passed at the Session of the General Assembly at Rutland, in October, 1786.

BEST BONNET PAPERS,

ALMANACS,

Swall Books for Children, or

CASH,

Will be given in Exchange for clean

LINEN *RAGS*,

OF ANY COLOUR OR QUALITY,

At the Printing-Office

For Sale, on reasonable Terms,

BROWNSON'S

Collection of

M U S I C;

A L S O,

Singing-Master's elegant

P I T C H - P I P E S.

Enquire at the Printing-Office

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

Solemn Predictions

OF FUTURE

EVENTS, &c.

May be had at the Printing Office.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR raising FOUR HUNDRED and FIFTY POUNDS, Lawful Money, for defraying the Coſt of erecting a Bridge over Hooſick River, in the ſtate of New-York, near Scoitacook Falls, at or near the Place where the Bridge formerly ſtood.

The LOTTERY to conſiſt of THREE CLASSES, as follows, viz.

C L A S S the Firſt.

2000 Tickets at two Dollars each is 4000 Dollars.

Prize	of	Dollars,	is	Dollars.
1		300		300
1		198		198
2		102		204
4		48		192
6		30		180
20		9		180
60		6		360
620		3		1869
1 firſt drawn ticket		9		9
1 laſt drawn ticket		9		9
719 Prizes.				3501
1281 Blanks.				499 for the Bridge.
2000 Tickets at		2 each		4000

C L A S S the Second.

2000 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, is 6000 Dollars.

Prize	of	Dollars	is	Dollars.
1		600		600
1		400		400
1		200		200
5		100		500
8		48		384
10		30		300
50		6		300
654		4		2616
730 Prizes.				5300
1270 Blanks,				700 for the bridge.
2000 Tickets at		3 each,		6000

C L A S S the Third.

2000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, is 8000 Dollars.

Prize	of	Dollars	is	Dollars.
1		1000		1000
1		500		500
1		300		300
10		100		1000
12		50		600
20		20		400
40		10		400
61		8		488
502		6		3012
548 Prizes.				7700
1362 Blanks.				300 for the bridge.
2000 Tickets at		4 each,		8000

Cleared by the Firſt Claſs	500
by the Second Claſs	700
by the Third Claſs	300
Cleared in the whole	1500

N. B. Not two blanks to a prize throughout the whole lottery.

The fortunate numbers of the firſt claſs to be paid in tickets for the ſecond, thoſe in the ſecond to be paid in tickets for the third, and the prizes of the third claſs to be paid within two months after the drawing is compleated.

The Lottery to be drawn at the court-houſe in Bennington, the firſt claſs on the firſt Monday in June, the ſecond claſs to commence drawing on the firſt of Auguſt, and the third claſs to commence drawing on the firſt Monday of September, next enſuing the date hereof. Grain or ſecurities for grain, will be received for tickets.

MOSES ROBINSON,
EBENEZER WALBRIDGE, } *Managers.*
WILLIAM CHACE,

BENNINGTON, March 2, 1787.

Foreign News.

Italy.

VENICE, Nov. 4.

THE advices received from our fleet mention, that from the 28th of September to the 26th of October, they have bombarded Suen without intermiſſio., inſomuch that the place is almoſt deſtroyed and abandoned by the greateſt part of its inhabitants. We are in daily expectation of receiving the particulars of that buſi neſs.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The preſent commotions in Holland being the topics of general converſation, and of the utmoſt importance to this country, the following ſhort review of the riſe and progreſs of their cauſes may not be impertinent at the preſent criſis:

The States-General quarrelled with the Prince of Orange from a ſuſpicion that he did not wield either with promtitude or vigour, the force of ſtate on occaſion of the late war with England. This revived, in all its malignant fury, the old animoſities between the Louveſtein faction and the friends and adherents of the Statholder. Under accumulated misfortunes and diſtreſs, the States, like a private family in ſimilar circumſtances, became peeviſh towards each other, and votes were paſſed, ſubverſive of thoſe rights which were veſted in the Repreſentatives of the family of Orange, by the convention guaranteed by Pruſſia, and England, and other powers, in 1747.

The command of the forces belonging to Holland was committed to a general, a ſubject and native of France, the fomenter of jealouſies and oppoſition to the prince of Orange; and the duke of Brunſwick, the relation of the prince, and of the royal families who have ſo concerted themſelves in the preſervation of his conſtitutional authority, was diſmiſſed. The troops under the command of the Compte de Maillebois have been increaſed, and magazines conſtructed for expediting the operations of War.

The ſtadtholder, who retains the command of the forces of certain other ſtates, has retired with a ſtrong military force to the province of Gueldrea, which is zealouſly attached to his cauſe, and which ſecures a communication with the Pruſſian dominions, on which it borders, in Weſtphilia, and from whence he expects aid in eaſe of extremity.

A third party, who may be termed the Volunteers of the United Provinces, have trained themſelves up in military exerciſes, and, ſupported by contributions from the people, provided arms and military ſtores. Diſappointments and mortification have bred anger in the provinces, and revived the bitterneſs of faction: a martial ſpirit, has gone forth among the common people. The matters in diſpute have been agitated in numberleſs productions of the preſs, which, as uſual, have contributed to widen the breach that forms their ſubject.

From this paper war the parties concerned ſeem ready to appeal, as it ordinarily happens, to the ſword: for all the aſſertions, which the wiſhes and hopes and artifices of ſome of our countrymen, from time to time propagate, in public prints and otherwiſe, concerning an amicable ſettlement of differences, are overpowered and borne down by thoſe repeated aſſurances, which preſs upon our attention from every quarter, that a cloſe and rapid correſpondence is carried on between the Stadtholder and the courts of London and Berlin; and between the States-General, and thoſe of Holland on the one part, with the courts of Vienna and Paris on the other.

If it be poſſible to point out any inſtance, in any age or country, where ſuch appearances were followed by peace, without the intervention of war, is it not to be expected that the firſt example of this kind will be exhibited by the Dutch?

The government of France being determined to encourage the whale fiſhery, have appropriated 350,000 livres, to be divided between ſix ſhips: 4 of which are to go to the South Sea, one to Greenland, and the other to Davis's Streights.

Dec. 7. A memorial from ſeveral merchants in the Mediterranean trade, has been lately preſented to government, praying a better protection of their trade againſt the depredations of the veſſels belonging to the ſtates of Barbary.

A letter from Toulon, dated November 13, ſays, "His majeſty's ſhip Orpheus, in her way from Cadiz, hath taken and brought in here an Algerine galley, mounting 36 guns. The conteſt did not laſt long; by it however, ten of the pirates were killed and ſeveral deſperately wounded, without the Orpheus loſing a ſingle man. The wounded Algerines are now in the hands of the ſurgeons, till their recovery enables them to be turned over to the galleys, there to tug at the oar with the other ſlaves. The Algerine commander has been promiſed his liberty and that of all the crew, if he could prevail on the dey to treat in the ſame manner ſome of the French ſubjects now detained in ſlavery at Algiers. The captured ſhip proves a very rich prize, there being on board a conſiderable cargo of valuable goods, together with a large ſum in gold, which thoſe pirates had, no doubt taken from ſome Portugueſe. Both the officers and men ſeem to be of a ferocious and untameable nature; they remain in irons till they are ſent on board his majeſty's gallies.

A letter from New-York, via France, dated November 1, ſays, "Mr. Temple, the Engliſh plenipotentiary, is to exchange, on the fourth of this month, ſome articles of commerce, which Congreſs and his excellency have mutually agreed ſhould be the baſis of a ſyſtem to ſubſiſt between Great Britain and America: They are to be ratified between the Engliſh miniſtry and Mr. Adams in London."

The preſumptive Heir to the Crown of Denmark, certainly pays a viſit to this country early in the ſpring, but whether on a matrimonial account, is not aſcertained by the court-whiſperers.

MODNAY, *March* 12, 1787.] THE [Vol. IV. Numb. 197.

VERMONT GAZETTE

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,—WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

SCHEME OF A *LOTTERY*

FOR raising FOUR HUNDRED & FIFTY POUNDS, Lawful Money, for defraying the Cost of erecting a Bridge over Hoosick River, in the state of New-York, near Scoitacook Falls, at or near the Place where the Bridge formerly stood.

The LOTTERY to consist of THREE CLASSES, as follows, viz.

CLASS First.

2000 Tickets at two Dollars each is 4000 Dollars.

Prize	of Dollars,	is Dollars.
1	300	300
1	198	198
2	102	204
4	48	192
6	30	180
20	9	180
60	6	360
620	3	1869
1 first drawn ticket	9	9
1 last drawn ticket	9	9
719 Prizes.		3501
1281 Blanks.	The Bridge	499

2000 Tickets at 2 dollars each is 4000 dollars.

Class Second.

2000 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, is 6000 Dollars.

Prize	of Dollars	is Dollars.
1	600	600
1	400	400
1	200	200
5	100	500
8	48	384
10	30	300
50	6	300
654	4	2616
730 Prizes.		5300
1270 Blanks.	The bridge	700

2000 Tickets at 3 dollars each, is 6000 dollars.

CLASS Third.

2000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, is 8000 Dollars.

Prize	of Dollars	is Dollars.
1	1000	1000
1	500	500
[illegible]	300	300
10	100	1000
12	50	600
20	20	400
40	10	400
61	8	488
502	6	3012
648 Prizes.		7700
1362 Blanks.	for the bridge	300

2000 Tickets at 4 dollars each, is 8000 dollars.

Cleared by the First Class	500
by the Second Class	700
by the Third Class	300
Cleared in the whole	1500

N. B. Not two blanks to a prize throughout the whole lottery.

The fortunate numbers of the first class to be paid in tickets for the second, those in the second to be paid in tickets for the third, and the prizes of the third class to be paid within two months after the drawing is compleated.

The Lottery to be drawn at the court house in Bennington, the first class on the first Monday in June, the second class to commence drawing on the first of August, and the third class, to commence drawing on the first Monday of September, next ensuing the date hereof. Grain or securities for grain, will be received for tickets.

MOSES ROBINSON, }
EB. WALBRIDGE, } *Managers.*
WILLIAM CHACE. }

☞ Tickets are sold by Mr. David Fay, Mr. William Griswould, by the managers, and at the Printing-Office in Bennington.

March 2, 1787.

WHEREAS application is made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fletcher, in the county of Addison and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Amos Fassett, Esq; on the last Monday of April next, at one o'clock P. M. to act on the following articles, viz 1st. To chuse a moderator, and other necessary officers. 2d. To see if they will lay out a second division. 3d. To see if they will make roads in said town. 4th. To see if they will give any encouragement for building mills in said town. 5th. To see if they will raise money to defray incidental charges.

ELISHA BARBER, J. P.

Bennington, March 5, 1787. 96·8

TO be sold by the subscriber (or rented in case of no sale) that valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining on the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which under good improvement.

Also as attorney and agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the county of Addison, viz. in New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinesburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Fairfax and several other places: The excellence of the soil in many of the above named township, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given by

NOAH SMITH.

Bennington, March 3, 1787.

N. B. State Notes and Orders on the Hard Money Taxes sold by the Subscriber, who again requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Monkton, in the County of Addison and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Richard Barnam, in said Monkton, on the 12th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning of said day, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a clerk. 3. To see if they will preambulate the lines of the first division and town plot. 4th. To see if they will lay out the second & third division & raise money for the same. 5th. To see if they will grant a tax for the purpose of making high ways in said town, and do any other business necessary to be done in said meeting.

WILLIAM WARD, Just. Peace.

Bennington, March 5. 96:8

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session in Bennington, February 1787, passed an act empowering a certain committee, appointed for that purpose, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land on three fourths of the town of Wallingsford, (to be the east part of the town) in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, and on each acre of a certain gore of land lying east of and adjoining said town of Wallingsford, granted in the year 1770, by the authority of the province of New-York, to James Abeel, and company, and regranted by the authority of this state, in the year 1781, to Abraham Jackson, Esq; and his associates, for the purpose of clearing roads, and building bridges in said town and gore.

This is therefore to give notice to all proprietors and land owners in said town and gore, that unless they pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of May next, so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at my dwelling-house in said gore, at nine o'clock A. M. of said day as will pay said tax, and cost of sale.

JETHRO JACKSON, Coll.

Bennington, March 5, 1787. 96:8

WHEREAS the honl. general assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session at Rutland, in October 1786, Passed an act enabling the select men of the town of Cornwall, in the county of Addison, in said state, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in said Cornwall, for the purpose of making and repairing public roads and bridges, in said town, and to appoint a collector to collect the same, these are therefore to give notice to all persons owning land in said town, that if they do not pay their respective taxes to me the subscriber, before the 20th day of June next, so much of their lands, will be sold at public vendue, at my dwelling house in said Cornwall, at ten o'clock A. M. on said 20th of June, as will pay said tax and cost of sale.

WILLIAM SLADE, Coll.

Cornwall, Feb. 23, 1787. 96:8

Now ready for sale at the Printing-Office in Bennington,

AN ACT
Regulating the
MILITIA
Of the
STATE of VERMONT.

THE proprietors of Fairfax in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by the said proprietors on the eighth day of November, 1786, to defray the expence of laying out the first division lots in said town, &c. are hereby informed that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Capt. Abraham Underhill, in Dorset, in the county of Bennington, and state aforesaid, on the seventeenth day of April, next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as will pay and discharge said tax, with all legal cost, unless sooner discharged by paying the same to me the subscriber at Arlington, in the county and state aforesaid.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, viz. with the sum of three dollars and a half on each right.

Edward Burling,	Thomas Seymour, jun.
Viner Leagraft,	Peter Farmer,
John Leagraft,	Jasper P. Farmer,
Viner Leagraft, 2d.	Jasper Farmer,
Christ. C. Leagraft,	Jasper J. Farmer,
George Leagraft,	Tho. Gallandit,
James Leagraft,	Edgar Gallandit,
William Leagraft,	Peter W. Gallandit,
James Armstrong,	Tho. Gallandit, jun.
Timothy M'Carty,	James Willmot,
William Proctor,	John R. Willmot,
Thomas Miller,	Elisha Gallandit,
Paul Miller,	Peter E. Gallandit,
Carden Lee,	Joseph Sacket,
Christopher Miller,	Joseph Sacket, jun.
Joseph Haviland,	Peter Sacket,
Samuel Deal, jun.	Samuel Deal,
John Macony,	George Lester,
William Newton,	Edward Lester,
Thomas Newton,	Uriah Field,
Adam Gilchrist,	Stephen Dean,
Adam Gilchrist, jun.	Nicholas Dean,
James Gilchrist,	Thomas Drake,
Edward Ager,	Peter Totten, jun.
Philip Daughty,	Hon. Richard Wibberd, Esq;
William Willson,	Daniel Warner, Esq
William Darlington	Nath'l Barrel, Esq;
Francis Phaler,	Jos. Newmarch, Esq;
John Sacket,	Governor's Lot, equal to two shares seven dollars.
George Willlocks,	Carden Proctor.
Thomas W. Mare,	
James Sacket,	
Henry Arnold,	

SAMUEL HORSFORD, Col.

Arlington, March 5, 1787. 96:8

THE proprietors of Greensborough, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by the said proprietors on the 4th of December last, to defray the expence of laying out the first division of two one hundred acre lots to each right, with other expences which had accrued to the propriety, are hereby notified that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Maj. Elisha Burton, in Norwich, in the county of Windsor, on the 11th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay and discharge said tax, with all legal costs, unless sooner discharged by paying the same to the subscriber. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of £2 5s. 10d. due on each right, excepting such as are hereunder otherwise marked, viz.

Harris Colt,	Ambrose Hall,
Timothy Green,	Nathan Leonard,
Tim. Green, jun.	Asa Burnham,
David Jewett,	Susan Allen, 13110
Guy Richards,	Jonas Galusha,
Edward Hollam,	Moses Robinson,
Jonathan Hollam,	Joseph Kellogg,
David Hillhouse,	Aaron Robinson,
Joseph Chester,	Timothy Parsons,
Jonathan Denning,	Joshua Abraham,
Julius Denning,	Joshua Allen,
Jonathan Biggelow,	James Gamble,
Joseph Colt,	Lyman Hitchcock,
Elisha Ely,	John Knight,
Adrial Ely,	Jonas Fay, 1974
Jabez Stow,	Roswel Hopkins,
Samuel Field,	William Williams,
Zebulon Jones,	John May, 21110
Samuel Spencer,	Calvin White, 9110
Peleg Hill,	John Kelton, 21110
Dan Platt,	John Lacar, 21110
Noah Platt,	Joseph May, 21110
Jonathan Hillhouse,	Jedediah Hyde, jun
Daniel Raymond,	William Hyde,
Tho. Chittenden,	Elisha Clark,
Beriah Bristow,	Theodore Sedgwick
Simon Peters,	Barnabas Moxie,
Israel Hatch, 15110	Job Harris,
Jona. H. Cumpton	Arnold Colt,

JOSEPH DAGGET, Col.

Arlington, March 5, 1787. 96:8

By the Southern Post.

Foreign Advices.

Italy.

VENICE, Nov. 8.

We learn from Constantinople, that the Turks continue indefatigable in their military and naval preparations. A numerous body of troops under a Pacha of four tails is ordered to reinforce the garrison of Choczin. The grand Vizier is gone to visit the two ports at the mouth of the Black-Sea, where they work night and day in putting those places in the most respectable state of defence.

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, November 14.

Within these few days eight vessels have arrived here from our colonies of Greenland and Iceland. They are well loaded with the different productions of those parts. The cold this year has come on very soon: yesterday the Thermometer was at seven degrees, which has not prevented the navigation as yet.

Sweeden.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 14.

A person named Barretto, by birth a Portuguese, has for some weeks engaged the public attention of this place. It is said he is commissioned by a certain power, who is not named, to engage several of the King's men of war and frigates. This report seems to receive confirmation from the circumstance of M. Barretto having made a voyage to Carlscron. It is certain that this negociator has strong letters of recommendation to the ministry, and that he has experienced a very cordial reception from them.

Germany.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.

We are assured that the Turkish ministry have declared to M. de Choiseul Goussier, his most Christian Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, that the Porte will grant to France the privilege of navigating the black sea, on condition of that power engaging effectually to dispose the imperial courts to decline forming any new pretensions, and to depart from those they have erected within the last three or four years. Hence it appears that the French ambassador is urged to relinquish the project which he himself formed, for the benefit of the trade of France in Egypt.

By the last accounts from Constantinople, we are positively informed that the sovereign of Russia, had declared herself ready to enter into an agreement with the Porte, through the joint mediation of the Emperor and the King of France, but that the former had declined; openly avowing that he would not interfere in the disputes between the Russian and Ottoman empire. Mean while the Sultan is daily declining in health and strength so much that his recovery is very doubtful. It is said that both the people and military ardently wish for his dissolution, and a new master, whose mind, they hope, will not be of so pliant and peaceable a turn as that of the present Grand Signior.

Dec. 2. The news of a reconciliation having taken place between the courts of Petersburgh and the Ottoman Porte, is confirmed by the last letters from Constantinople. There is to be no written treaty on the occasion, all is carried on by verbal messages.

The time approaches when our monarch is to have an interview with the Empress of Russia, and it appears that he intends to meet that princess. But it is believed that his majesty will go no farther than Kiow; affairs of State and the care which his health requires during indifferent weather, will not permit him to proceed as far as Cherson.

Italy.

LEGHORN, Sept. 29.

The last accounts from Algiers value the prizes taken by the corsairs of that regency from the Christian powers, from the beginning of this year to the end of August, at 1,000,000 crowns.

Russia.

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 21.

The different camps which the Empress will find on her way to the Cherson, contain an army of 160000 men, besides the light troops.

Holland.

HAGUE, Nov. 29.

We have positive information that the report of a body of Imperial troops being on the march towards Zwin in Zealand, is absolutely false. There is not the smallest appearance of a rupture in that quarter.

France.

PARIS, October 3.

They write from Besiers, that some workmen employed in digging a well at Autignac, a village three miles from hence, got to the depth of about six toises, when observing water to rise, they redoubled their activity, and were presently astonished by a most violent subterraneous explosion. Having recovered out of their surprize they again approached the pit, at the bottom of which they perceived one of their comrades to whom they called but received no answer. One of his brothers being apprehensive of his safety, descended in a basket, in order to yield him some assistance, but this man shewed no signs of life after he had reached the bottom. He was followed by a third who experienced the same fate. A fourth had the courage to descend, his companions taking due precaution of fastening a rope to him; and following him with the eye he was gently lowered, they soon perceived his head to droop & his whole frame to be violently agitated. Being immediately drawn up, he continued without motion for two hours. Recourse was now had to experiments that ought to have been first adopted. They let down a cock in the bucket, and on being drawn up it was found on the point of expiring with its feathers burnt. A similar experiment was tried on a cat which was almost dead when drawn up. By the assistance of hooks and other implements the three persons were raised out of the pit, being quite lifeless, and all their skin appeared to be calcined. The letters further say, that the subterraneous noise still continues, and that chymists are endeavouring to discover the cause of the explosion, and of the vapourous gaz, which has proved so fatal in its effects. It is added that vitrified matter has been taken from the pit, which it is supposed must have been in a state of fusion.

England.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

It begins to be evident that the late fall of stocks has been the effect of manœuvre altogether. A certain set of monied men who could not make a long continuance, wished to throw down the funds to buy as low as possible; with this view they always sold when the market was recovering itself, in order to continue the depression. The little bears following their great leaders, contributed to promote the plan, till these great men finding that the stock would recover in spite of all their endeavours to throw them down, were compelled to buy in, and they will continue to buy in too till the 3 per cents see 76 again.

Dec 5. Yesterday morning forty convicts sentenced for transportation, were brought to town from Norfolk, and sent immediately to Deptford to be put on board the ships for Botany Bay.

The shipping of stores for the intended colony of Botany Bay, goes on with great rapidity: hardly a day passes without very considerable entries being made at the custom house. Rice, rum & tobacco have been very considerable articles, which prove that government, do not attend merely to the sustenance of the new settlers, but also to their comforts and convenience. The whole equipment is expected to sail about Christmas.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 2.

"By authentic letters received in town yesterday from Cork, we are assured, that the outrages committed by the White Boys for some time past have nearly subsided, and the pleasing prospect of peace and tranquility is restored. What has very much contributed to this desired event is, that for some time past a report was circulated and credited, that major-general lord Luttrel was about to return to Munster, accompanied by judges sent out by government, with a special commission, for the immediate trial of the insurgents; and that those who should be convicted would receive sentence, and be ordered for instant execution."

The nearer the beds of navigable rivers are upon an horizontal line from their spring heads to the sea, the better for the navigation of barges; it relieves the too general impetuosity of the stream, and becomes likewise a more effectual drain for the country. The sooner therefore, that government gains regular sections of all the rivers in England, without the abuse of locks and mills the better; as without the improvement the landed interests lose half their emolument. The French have begun their harbours, rivers, and canals upon right principles; the English, as well as other nations, should imitate them.

Dec. 9. Thursday the following gentlemen, delegated by the city of London to attend Mr. Pitt, viz. alderman sir Thomas Hallifax, Newnham, Watson, Lewis, Pickett, Sanderson, Newman, Le Mesurier, and the comptroller and solicitor, waited upon the minister, to represent to him the several rights and privileges of the corporation, which would be infringed by the general term of the French treaty of commerce, unless they were particularly included therein; and we have the pleasure to inform our fellow citizens, that Mr. Pitt, with the greatest candour and liberality of sentiment, gave them assurance, "That though their rights and duties would have been unintentionally invaded, and taken away, if this application had not been made, yet, being now fully possessed of them he should certainly think it his duty to protect them in the most ample manner, as well as those of every other corporation, whose claims were equally just with those of the citizens of London."

Extract of a letter from New-York, via France, Nov. 1.

"Mr. Temple the English plenipotentiary, is to exchange on the fourth of this month, some articles of commerce which Congress and his excellency have mutually agreed should be the basis of a system to subsist between Great Britain and America; they are to be ratified between the English ministry and Mr. Adams in London."

Letters from Madrid, dated Oct. 30, say: 'The peace concluded with the Dey of Algiers does not protect our forts at Africa, from the attacks of the barbarians. We have accounts from Oran, that 20,000 Moors approached that place in the night of the sixth of last month, but happily they were perceived in time to fire all the batteries of the place upon them all night, which however, would not have been sufficient to have kept them off, if the commandant had not sent some troops through the subterraneous passages, who repulsed them. Some days afterwards they formed an attempt against Mascara, but they found the place so well guarded that they were obliged to retreat. One Spanish Soldier only fell into their hands, whose head they cut off, and placing it upon a pike, marched off in triumph to their camp. We had several men wounded, but the loss on the part of the Moors must have been very considerable."

United States.

State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 22.

The town of Dorchester, near Boston, are brewing a new sedition, by proposing an unconstitutional mode for the choice of senators, and appointing delegates for a county convention to effect it.

The honorable legislature of Massachusetts, have passed a resolve for raising a body of troops, the number to be at the direction of his Excellency the Governor, but not to exceed 1500. They are to be enlisted for four months The sum of forty thousand pound has been directed by the legislature, to be raised on loan, for defreying the expences attending the measures for suppressing the late rebellion.

ALBANY, March 1.

We are informed from Philadelphia that a party from the settlement of Kentucke, has taken possession of fort St. Vincents, within the Congressional territory, and seized on a Spanish vessel having on board a considerable sum of money in the Mississippi; declaring, that as the Spaniards will not permit them to go down that river, they will not suffer those of the Spaniards to come up.

By the United States in Congress assembled, Feb. 21, 1787.

Whereas there is provision in the articles of confederation and perpetual union for making alterations therein, by the assent of a Congress of the United States, & of the legislatures of the several States; and whereas experience hath evinced that there are defects in the present confederation, as a mean to remedy which, several of the States, and particularly the State of New-York by express instructions to their delegates in Congress, have suggested a Convention for the purpose expressed in the following resolution, and such convention appearing to be the most probable means of establishing in these States a firm national government:

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress it is expedient, that on the second Monday in May next, a convention of delegates, who shall have been appointed by the several States to be held at Philadelphia, for the sole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several legislatures, such alterations and provisions therein, as shall, when agreed to in Congress, and confirmed by the States, render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of government & the preservation of the union.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

BENNINGTON,

MONDAY, *March* 12.

ELEAZER RUSSELL respectfully informs those customers who have not settled with him, according to agreement, since he began to ride, (which he is sorry to say is by far the majority) that he is now called on for a settlement by the printers, and must unavoidably leave off riding unless his customers assist him immediately.

On Saturday last the hon. General Assembly of this State then sitting in this town, were adjourned without day, having finished the important business of their session.

The interruption of posts, occasioned by the late disturbances in Massachusetts, obliges us to apologize to the public for the barrenness of this week's paper. The Hon. General Assembly has been pleased to appoint a post to ride weekly to the city of Albany, by which means the circulation of news will be greatly accellerated, and the public benefited. The post rout will be prosecuted from Albany to Canada, through this State, in the course of the next summer, provided sufficient encouragement can be obtained.

Henry, M'Clallen, and Henry,

HAVE just opened (under the direction of Mr. BETHUEL WASHBURN) a neat assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c.

At the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin Hanks, near the Church in Hoosick; which they will sell very reasonable for Cash, or the following articles of Country Produce, viz. Wheat, Corn, Rye, *Oats, Pease, Pork, Beef*, Wax and good Ashes.

They have also for sale, at their store in Albany, a compleat assortment of Dry and West-India GOODS, which they will dispose of very cheap, for Cash or Country Produce; and at which Place, as also at their Store in Hoosick, the highest price in Cash will be paid for good WHEAT.

Hoosick, Jan. 12. [89tf8w

Encouragement for settling at Onion river.

WHEREAS there are large tracts of interval lands in several towns bounding on Onion river, that are very easily cleared, being light timbered, & in many places principally with Butternut, Red Elm, or Black Ash; and these lands being exceedingly easy to be obtained at present, on very advantageous terms to the industrious farmer, the subscribers, from a regard to the interests of the industrious, and desirous of introducing valuable settlers into the State, are induced to publish the salutary intelligence.

These lands, when cleared have produced from forty to sixty bushels of corn, per acre, the first year, and are equally good for other produce, in particular, last Summer, good and large tobacco was raised on land that was cleared new last spring, without any manure.

Part of these lands are owned by minors, and to be leased on easy terms for a number of years; Several Gentlemen who live at a distance, would lease very valuable tracts for ten years and have their agents near said river.

There are large tracts of said lands owned by gentlemen, who wish to facilitate the settlement of the country, in order to which they will let out their lands to be improved, until the occupant has got double pay for clearing, and pay for all the rail fence on said land, at the time possession is given to the owner. The owners will also furnish boards and assist to erect buildings. The aforesaid pay to be determined by the crops raised on the land, the same being cleared, tilled, &c. according to the rules of good husbandry.

All kinds of produce will be received in payment for lands.

In this way, an industrious man who can furnish himself with six months provision, may, in a short time, make payment for an hundred acres of good land, and furnish himself with provisions, &c. to begin thereon.

Should these proposals prove advantageous to any, and contribute to the speedy settlement of the country, the subscribers will consider themselves amply compensated for their trouble.

IRA ALLEN,
FREDERIC SAXTON,
DUBARTUS WILLARD,
JOHN M'LANE,
DAVID STANTON,
SOLOMON COOLEY,
JOEL WOODWORTH,
THO's BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM COIT.

Onion River, January 30, 1787.

N. B. Onion River is pleasantly situate, on the east side of Lake Champlain, about seventy miles south of St. John's. The distance from St. John's to St. Trace, by water, is seven miles. Where boats pass unless in low water. From St. Trace to Chamblee is five miles land carriage. There is a sufficiency of water to carry down all kinds of lumber in rafts, from Onion River to Chamblee, from whence vessels sail to Europe, &c.

The obvious advantages of such a situation,---a free trade to and through the province of Quebec, together with the goodness of the soil, as well the upland as intervale, seems to point out Onion River and its vicinity as a place of future grandeur, covered with flourishing and extensive settlements.

GENERAL SURVEY BILL.

The proprietors of the several townships in the county of Orange, hereafter named, who have not paid the tax to the Surveyor-General, granted by the Governor and Council, for preambulating the lines of said towns, cutting roads, &c. are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public vendue, at the house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, in the county of Orange, on Monday the second of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay the respective taxes of said townships, with costs; unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber.

The names of the towns, with the sum due on each, are as follows, viz.

Randolph,	£ 24	7	9
Braintree,	24	7	9
Roxbury,	24	7	9
Brookfield,	24	7	9
Turnersburgh,	24	7	9
Versbire,	27	7	9
Washington,	58	11	9
Williamstown,	26	7	9
Orange,	24	7	9

JOHN G. BAYLEY, Sheriff.

Newbury, Feb. 12, 1787.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Walden, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, holden at the house of Jonathan Elkins, in Peacham, on the eighth day of November 1786, voted a tax of two pound eight shillings on each original right in said township (public rights excepted) for the purpose of discharging several accounts allowed by said proprietors for laying out said township, clearing roads, &c. The said tax is committed to me the subscriber to collect. These are therefore to notify said proprietors, that unless the said tax be immediately paid to the subscriber, living in Littleton, lands will be sold as the law directs.

WILLIAM TRISCOTT.

Newbury, Feb 9, 1787.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Ludlow, in the county of Windsor and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to notify said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of Josiah Fletcher, in said Ludlow, on the second Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator and all other officers that may then be necessary. 2. To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to defrey the cost of perambulating the lines between the township of Ludlow and the adjacent towns; and also the charges of filling out the first division that was formerly laid out in said township: also to pay for labour which has been done on the great road through said township, and any other necessary charges. 3. To see if the proprietors will give any encouragement for building a mill or mills in said township, and to do any other acts, or business that shall be found necessary and lawful to be done at said meeting.

SALMON BURTON, Just. Peace.

Ludlow, December 5, 1786.

WHEREAS the proprietors of the township of Bridport, at their meeting held in said town, the 7th day of November, 1786, voted that the meeting be adjourned to the first Monday in Feb. then next, at which time the proprietors expected to vote a tax to defray the charges of surveying the third and fourth divisions of land in said town, and published the same in the common gazette; and the proprietors committee not having sufficient time to compleat said surveys, wherefore the voting said tax is deferred until the next meeting of said proprietors, which is adjourned until the second Monday in May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. John Barber, in said Bridport, then the proprietors expect to vote said tax, to defray necessary charges, and all those who have any demands against said proprietors are desired to exhibit their accounts for settlement; and the proprietors clerk is directed to publish this vote in the Vermont Gazette.

Attest.

JOHN N. BENNET, Pro. Clerk.

Bridport, Feb 26, 1787. 95:7

Whereas application hath been made to me by the Owners of more than one sixteenth part of the gore of land annexed to the town of Walden, and granted to Samuel Safford, Esq; and associates, to warn a meeting of said proprietors to meet at the house of Captain Jesse Leavensworth, on Dewey's Gore, in the County of Orange, on the seventeenth day of April next, at two o'clock, P. M.

1st, To chuse a Moderator, Clerk, and other necessary officers. 2. To see if the proprietors will appoint and authorise a committee to allot said gore. 3d, To make a draught of the lots, and to take measures for laying out and clearing necessary roads. 4th, To lay a tax to defray expences, and to transact any other business that may be thought necessary.

MOSES ROBINSON, Justice of Peace.

Bennington, March 2, 1787.

For Sale, on reasonable Terms,

BROWNSON'S

Collection of

MUSIC;

ALSO,

Singing-Master's elegant

PITCH-PIPES.

Enquire at the Printing-Office

STATE OF VERMONT.

By his EXCELLENCY

THOMAS CHITTENDEN, ESQUIRE,

Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of Vermont,

A PROCLAMATION.

Since it is the indispensible duty of a community or state, suitably to notice the righteous rebukes of a holy GOD; *to humble themselves for their sins, acknowledge their* DEPENDENCE on the SUPREME GOVERNOR of the UNIVERSE, *and* Unitedly to supplicate his BLESSING and PROTECTION, of which their multiplied transgressions render them unworthy.

I HAVE thought fit to appoint, and by and with the advice of the Council, and at the request of the General Assembly of this State do hereby appoint WEDNESDAY the ELEVENTH Day of APRIL next, to be observed as a day of PUBLIC FASTING and PRAYER throughout this State. And I do hereby earnestly exhort both ministers and people, of every religious denomination, to assemble in their respective congregations on that day, and with deep contrition and unfeigned penitence of heart to confess their sins to Almighty God, and implore the forgiveness of them through the merits of a MEDIATOR. At the same time resolving, by the assistance of his grace, on a reformation of life, and to bring forth the positive fruits of holiness and virtue; earnestly beseeching him, that he would avert all impending judgments, effect every necessary reform in government, deliver us from unhappy divisions and insurrections, and quiet the minds of the people of this and the United States, and maintain a happy union between rulers and subjects. That he would mercifully deliver the States from the designs of all their enemies, strengthen and establish peace on the most equitable and permanent basis. That he would suppress vice, immorality and infidelity, too prevalent among us; cause the spirit of pure and undefiled religion to revive and spread throughthe land. That he would influence in the legislative, executive and judicial departments of this State; that he would build up churches in the true faith and fellowship of the gospel, cause true gospel light to spread and prevail, and effect and bring about a happy period to all dissention and division in matters of religion. That he would prosper all schools and seminaries of learning, so that our youth may be trained up to all useful knowledge. That he would prosper our husbandry, manufactures, and every branch of useful commerce; that he would deliver and save our land from drought, frosts, insects, and every other desolating evil, whereby the earth may be prevented from yielding her increase. That he would prevent wasting sickness, crown the year with plenty, and every needed effect of his goodness. That he would bless the United States of America, succeed their councils at home, and their negociations abroad, preserve and strengthen their union, bless their allies, and render the connection formed with them mutually beneficial. That he would break the yoke of the proud oppressors of mankind, and establish the peaceful and glorious kingdom of God our Saviour throughout the WORLD.

And I do hereby strongly recommend, that all servile labour and recreation be suspended on that day.

Given at the Council Chamber in Bennington, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and in the eleventh year of the independence of this State.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN.

By his EXCELLENCY's *Command,*

JOSEPH FAY, Secretary.

GOD save the PEOPLE.

MONDAY, *March* 19, 1787.] THE [Vol. *IV.* Numb. 198.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

YOU are esteemed the political watchmen of the State, and being alert on your post, at the present season of difficulty & general tumult in America, and especially in New-England, may perhaps render more essential service to the State than you may be apprized of.

The State of Massachusetts being at present in great confusion, and having a formidable army in the field, to support the civil authority of that State, is a matter that may possibly materially affect this commonwealth.

The long contested line of jurisdiction between Massachusetts and New-York, has lately been settled in a manner, we are told, that reflects the highest honor on the gentlemen who negociated the business. How the lines are determined to be run I never have been able to learn, but from various reports I am induced to believe, that the State of Vermont is deeply interested in the decision.

I am by no means affraid of the Independence and Sovereignty of Vermont being overthrown by any combination of York and Massachusetts, provided we keep up a proper discipline among our militia, in which duty, of late years, we have been shamefully remiss. I am too well acquainted, Messrs. Printers, both with the justice of our cause and the valour of my countrymen, to entertain a doubt of our Independence being as fixed as fate, yet I would advise the community to keep a good look out, and be in perfect readiness to repel a sudden attack, should any be so insolent and fool-hardy as to make an attempt to subdue us.

Reports have prevailed of late that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of New-York, have lately paid a visit to the Governor of Massachusetts and to the army under General Lincoln, but on what business is unknown. The government of New-York, have given liberty to Gen. Lincoln, to march when & where he pleases within their line of jurisdiction: where that line may bring them is uncertain. The government of York, it is said, *for fear the Insurgents from Massachusetts should procure supplies*, have forbid the sale of powder and lead in Albany, New-City, &c. and in order that their subjects in the upper counties, (who once formed the western union of this State) may be in the best possible state of defence, they are ordered universally to bring in their arms and deposit them with their officers.

It is possible at least that these reports may be true, & the bare possibility ought to unite Vermont. The best way of securing a friend in the national line, is to make ourselves so formidable that our neighbours will fear to attack us.

Let us discountenance rebellion in every possible way, but not suffer our dignity to be sullied by permitting a foreign army to enter our territories at pleasure. Let every State manage their own internal police. Vermont should by no means suffer the feuds & dissentions of Massachusetts, to disturb the peace of her industrious yeomanry. Let every breach of the peace, committed by subjects of Massachusetts, or any other State, be carefully attended to, and the culprits brought to a severe account, whether they be government men or insurgents.

We ought not to know party, much less to make ourselves partizans in other people's quarrels.

VOX POPULI.

From the New Hampshire Packet.

Political Problems.

1st. Whether the states that withhold the necessary powers which Congress must be invested with, or their natural capacity cease, do not act in a certain ratio of opposition to what ought to be national law and government; as the Shays and Shattucks of the Massachusetts have done to the government of that Commonwealth?

2d. If the above proposition is found true in the affirmative, what are the measures necessary to be taken, to remove the mischiefs already felt, and prevent the evils which must ensue?

3d. If Congress were invested with the sovereignty of the continent, would it be so likely, that states or districts, in the union, would have so many petty feuds, as now and hereafter are likely to exist?

4th. If a family of distiction should have, by the common events of matrimony, an heir, which, by the profusion of nature, had thirteen heads on one body, would not the family and all the well affected neighbours wish, that to prevent an everlasting jumble, it had but one?

5th. Would not the most skillful surgeon advise, to get rid of the supernumerary heads; especially when the excision, would administer to the health, strength and growth of the child?

6th. Would not all, who advised to the continuance of so many sovereignties on one trunk, be deemed inimical to the well being of the family?

7th. Whether foreign policy would not (if they consulted their interest) construct just such a government for America, as now exists---or wherein would be the difference?

A MORAL TALE.

SOME time since, a venerable old man, who had passed all the offices, in one of the chief towns in Holland, with honor and reputation, and had gained great riches without reproach, had some thoughts of retiring for the rest of his days, to his country seat. In order to take leave of his friends and acquaintance in a handsome manner, he invited the young and old of both sexes, those of the best fashion in the place, to an entertainment at his own house. They met together with great expectations, but to their no small surprize, saw a long oak table, hardly covered with a scanty blue cloth, on which were alternately placed platters of butter-milk, sour curd, pickled herrings and cheese. The rest of the cheer was made up with butter and rye-bread, and cans of small beer were at hand, for those who had a mind to drink, trenchers served instead of plate, and not a single servant attended. The company secretly cursed the old man's humour, but in regard to his great age, and still greater merits, they bridled their resentment, and seemed content with their homely fare. The old gentleman seeing the joke take, was unwilling to carry it too far; and at a signal given, two clean boorish maids, in their country garb, shifted the table, and brought in the second course. The blue cloth was exchanged for white linen, the trenchers for pewter, the rye bread for houshold brown, the small into strong beer, and the mean food into good salted beef and boiled fish. The guests grew better pleased, and the master of the feast more pressing in his invitations. After he had given them time to taste of the second course, a third was served up by a maitre de hotel in form, followed by half a dozen powdered lacquies in gaudy liveries; the most beautiful flowered damask was spread upon a sumptuous mahogony table, the richest plate & most curious china adorned the side board, while a profusion of soups, olios, tame and wild fowl, fricasses, ragouts, in a word all that the art of a modern French cook could produce, ranged in a well disposed judicious order, seemed to court the taste and renew the appetite of the whole company. To this was added strong bodied Chateau Margen, generous Burgudy, sparkling Champaign, in short a choice of the best wines commerce can produce to a trading country; and that nothing might be wanting that could please the senses, as soon as a sumptuous desert was brought in, a melodious concert of an agreeable variety of instruments was heard in the next room, healths went round, and the old man seeing nothing but the departure of him and of the gravest of the company was wanting, not to give a loose to joy and pleasure, rose up and made the following speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I heartily thank you for this favour; it is time for one of my age to withdraw; but I hope those who are disposed for dancing will accept of a ball which I have ordered to be prepared for them. Before the fiddles strike up, give me leave to make a short reflection on the entertainment, which otherwise would appear whimsical and the effect of humour. It will serve to give you an idea of our Commonwealth. By living in the penurious manner exhibited in the first course, our ancestors raised their infant State, acquired liberty, wealth & power. These were preserved by our fathers, who lived in that handsome, but plain way you have seen in the second course; but if an old man may be permitted before he leaves you, whom he dearly loves, to speak his thoughts freely, I am indeed afraid that the extravagant plenty you have observed in the last course, will, if we go on, deprive us of those advantages which our ancestors have earned by the sweat of their brows, and which our fathers by their industry and good management have transmitted to us.

Young people, I advise you to be merry this evening, but to think seriously to-morrow, of what I have been telling you to-day. Good night.

By the Southern Post.

United States.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 14.

A letter from a gentleman at Wyoming to his friend in this city, says, "The face of public affairs here is lately much altered; there is now the greatest prospect of this country's unity in law and government with the other citizens of this state. The assiduity, prudence, and good conduct, of Mr. Pickering have had a considerable share in bringing them about, and he deserves the thanks of every friend to government."

Extract of a letter from Tangiers,

"You may judge of the ſurety individual ſubjects have in our deſpotic government, by reading the following: On the 24th of September in the morning the Emperor of Morocco gave a grand audience to a conſiderable number of people in the public hall, and on the arrival of his Secretary Chappe, the Emperor took two letters out of his pocket and gave the Secretary to read; they were written by one Cardozo, a jew, whom the Emperor had named his interpreter for the Engliſh language, when Mr. Duff was here Conſul. The Secretary read theſe letters by order of his Majeſty, who demanded what he thought of them; Chappe, no doubt knowing the cuſtom of the Morocco court anſwered, "Who durſt ſay any thing?" "You have great reaſon to ſay ſo (replied the Monarch) then call Cardozo. This unfortunate man being brought to the hall, was, without ſaying a word, faſtened with a cord, and received two hundred blows with a ſtick; which being done he was finiſhed with ten muſket balls, and his dead body cut in pieces, part given to the dogs and part to the populace.

"This Jew was not of the moſt honeſt claſs; he was employed in the office of Lord Sydney, at London, to tranſcribe the Arabian correſpondence. From London he went to Cadiz, where he committed ſome fraud reſpecting inſurance, and was taken up by the inquiſition. On being diſcovered to be a Jew, he eſcaped from them and came here: wrote, "the Moors were all rogues, and that the Emperor never kept his word." This is the crime for which he ſuffered."

By the Eaſtern Poſt.

Maſſachuſetts.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.

How long, aſks a correſpondent, are we to continue in our preſent inglorious acquieſcence in the ſhameful reſiſtance that ſome of the ſtates reſiſt in, againſt federal and national meaſures? How long is Maſſachuſetts to ſuffer the paltry politics, weak jealouſy, or local intereſts of New-York and Pennſylvania, to diſtract our own government, and keep us holden to thoſe wretched meaſures which has ſo long made America the pity or contempt of Europe? How long are we to diſtreſs our own numerous citizens with the weight of continental taxes, and ſupport our delegation in an aſſembly which has no powers to maintain the reputation, or advance the real intereſts of our commonwealth? This ſtate has made reiterated and ſtrenuous exertions to reſtore that firmneſs, confidence and greatneſs, which diſtinguiſhed united America from 1774 to 1782, but to little purpoſe: It is therefore now time to form a new and ſtronger union. The five ſtates of New-England, cloſely confederated, can have nothing to fear. Let then our General Aſſembly immediately recall their delegates from the ſhadowy meeting which ſtill bears the name of Congreſs, as being a uſeleſs and expenſive eſtabliſhment. Send propoſals for inſtituting a new Congreſs, as the Repreſentative of the nation of NEW-ENGLAND, and leave the reſt of the continent to purſue their own imbecile and diſjointed plans, until they have experimentally learnt the folly, danger and diſgrace of them, and acquired magnanimity and wiſdom ſufficient to join a confederation which may reſcue them from deſtruction.

—In the ſnow-ſtorm, on Thurſday laſt, a ſhip was caſt away on Cape-Cod, and, with her cargo, entirely loſt. By ſome papers which were found, it appears that ſhe belonged to Newbury-Port, was commanded by Capt. Joſeph Atkins, and was laſt from the Weſt-Indies, having been blown off this coaſt, ſome time ſince, on her homeward bound paſſage from France. This misfortune is rendered peculiarly melancholy by the certainty that the captain and all on board periſhed. Two of the dead bodies, we hear, have been found.

Sunday morning, about ſix o'clock, a fire broke out at the houſe of Mr. Torrey, tanner, near the common; but by the uſual activity of the inhabitans, was ſoon extinguiſhed, though not without great damage to the building. Who does not value himſelf in being a Boſtonian, when informed, that a number of mechanicks, "the glory and pillars of the country," boarded and ſhingled the houſe the ſame morning, and made it tenantable by noon. This is mentioned in honor of thoſe benevolent ſouls, who can look with an eye of pity in time of trouble, and make their neighbour's caſe their own.

"If all mankind would live in mutual love,
This world would much reſemble that above."

Monday morning, the dead body of a newborn female infant, covered with a piece of linen, was ſeen lying on the ſnow, in the Chappel burial ground, in this town. It is ſuppoſed that it was left there on Saturday night. The verdict of the jury of inqueſt, ſummoned on the occaſion, was, wilful murder by a perſon or perſons unknown.

SEDITION!

To the Gentlemen SELECTMEN of DORCHESTER.

THE town of Stoughton, taking into conſideration, the importance, and abſolute neceſſity that it is to the peace and welfare of this country, that the beſt men ſhould be choſen Senators for the year enſuing, did at a legal town meeting, on the 15th day of January current, chooſe a committee to write circular letters to the ſeveral towns in the county upon the ſubject.

Therefore, in compliance with the vote of the town, and being deeply impreſſed with the importance of the meaſure, and its ſalutary effects, we earneſtly entreat you, to inſert in your warrant for next March meeting, an article of the following import, viz. "To ſee if the town will chooſe a delegate or delegates to meet other delegates from the ſeveral towns in the county, at Dedham, on the laſt Wedneſday in March next, at the houſe of Mr. Timothy Gay, innholder at ten o'clock, A. M. in order that there might be a free conference upon the ſubject of chooſing ſenators, and that the reſult of ſaid conference, may be communicated to the ſeveral towns, in the county, before the choice of ſenators."

The above draught was voted by the town.

GEORGE CROSMAN,
Town-Clerk.

☞ What! not enough of conventions yet! baneful ſource of treaſons, rapine and rebellion?—What a modeſt deſign! Governors and Senators forſooth muſt be choſen on the laſt Wedneſday in March, inſtead of the firſt Monday in April. What a daring inſult upon the conſtitution!—What a violation of the ſacred rights of election! Unparrallaled effrontery! This we hope is one of the laſt pangs of the expiring ſpirit of faction! The above circular letter originated with, and was voted by the ſame perſons who oppoſed the raiſing troops in ſaid town, for the late expedition in ſupport of our glorious conſtitution. Freemen be alert! Keep your Centinels on the Watch Towers! Ye know in whom you *have* truſted—let nothing ſhake your confidence in their tried abilities.

WORCESTER, Feb. 8.

At the poſt in this town, commanded by General Warner, recruits have been coming in—a party of horſe has been formed, who have made ſeveral excurſions to aid and aſſiſt the civil officers in performing their duty—in endeavouring to apprehend ſome fomenters of the preſent rebellion, againſt whom ſtate warrants are iſſued; but the chief of this deſcription are fled; a few have, however, been taken and committed. Information having been received, that a conſiderable body of inſurgents had aſſembled at New-Braintree, who made priſoners of travellers, and inſulted the friends of government, &c. a party, of about 20 horſe, and 150 troops in ſleighs, were on Friday evening laſt, ſent to New-Braintree; by ſome means the inſurgents got intelligence of the approach of this party; they therefore quitted their quarters and went ſome diſtance, and lay behind a ſtonewall, untill the party came up, when the inſurgents preſented their pieces, fired, and immediately fled to a neighbouring wood; two of the party were badly wounded, one of them, Mr. Jonathan Rice, of this town, a deputy-ſheriff, had one ball thro' his arm, and another through his hand, his horſe was alſo wounded; the other perſon was Mr. David Young, alſo of this town, he had a ball through his knee, his wound is dangerous.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON,
MONDAY, *March* 19.

On Wedneſday night laſt, about eleven o'clock, the ſchool-houſe in the centre of the town, was obſerved to be on fire. The fire was firſt obſerved by a family living near the ſchool-houſe, and by immediate attention was ſoon extinguiſhed without doing much damage. It had frequently happened that a little fire would be left by the ſcholars, on quitting ſchool in the evening, which had frequently occaſioned the ſchool-houſe to appear light in the evening; this prevented ſurprize at the diſcovery of a light in the ſchool-houſe on the evening above mentioned. The light continuing to encreaſe, the neighbours were alarmed, and ſoon obſerved fire to fall through the floor. On coming to the place, they obſerved a pile of wood on the floor, with kindling ſtuff under it, and the writing table placed over the pile in order to render the conflagration general and rapid.

The perpetrators of this atrocious crime remain unknown, but from certain circumſtances it is imagined it was done by ſome of the Inſurgents from the Maſſachuſetts (ſeveral of whom were obſerved to be ſkulking about the evening before in different parts of the town.) It is ſuppoſed their deſign muſt have been to have plundered the inhabitants during the confuſion occaſioned by the fire.

Whether theſe ſurmiſes are well founded, or not, it may anſwer a good end for people to keep a vigilant eye on ſtraglers of every deſcription.

In Council, Bennington,
March 10, 1787.

Reſolved, That Joſeph Fay, Eſq; with the Hon, Samuel Safford, and Iſaac Tichenor, Eſq'rs, or either of them, be, and they are hereby veſted with power to draw Hard Money Orders on the Treaſurer, for ſuch ſums as ſhall be found neceſſary for the expences of government, untill the next ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly in October next.

Extract from the minutes.

JOSEPH FAY, Sec.

Tranſcript of a curious Epiſtle, lately ſent from one Quaker to another.

Friend Amminidab,

I Deſire that thou wilt go from me unto one of thoſe ſinful men in the fleſh, called Attorney's. And, after duly communing with him, ſee that he taketh out an inſtrument, with a ſeal fixed thereto, by means whereof we may ſeize the outward tabernacle of Simon ....., and bring him before the lambſkin men at Weſtminſter, and teach him to do as he would be done unto. And ſo I reſt your friend in light.

TIMOTHY B.....

BON MOT.

AT a conteſted election at Stafford in England, when the parties for the different candid-

ates ran very high, Sir Charles White used the most scurrilous language, and at last threatened to beat a Doctor Dun (who was steward to Sir James Lowther, and opposed to the candidate whose cause Sir Charles espoused) However Sir Charles was with some difficulty restrained, upon which the doctor solicits him with "For God's sake don't let you and me quarrel who are so near related." "Damn you" replied Sir Charles, "*we* related to you? *no*, I scorn it, and insist you shall prove your assertion."

"Why, Sir Charles," says the Doctor, "I know nothing nearer a kin to a DUN than a dam'd dirty WHITE."

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

Please to insert the following in your useful paper, and you will much oblige a constant reader.

A Word of Advice to the People of Massachusetts.

I Fear you have seen your best days; you are killing and destroying each other's liberty and subsistence. It is true the authority of your state has been abused by a class of citizens who are called Regulators. They have certainly been oppressed, but have taken an unconstitutional method to obtain redress, and by that means have involved themselves in the utmost distress: However, as your constitution differs from ours I cannot so well refer you to that, but I suppose your bibles are the same as ours, in which, I dare say, you may find statutes and commands whereby to forgive one an other. But if that should not answer, pray look at our Governor and Legislature, when part of our state was misled and took up arms against the then colony, now state of Vermont, we granted them a general pardon, and they have since became good and peaceable subjects. Furthermore, when this state extended their dominion over a large tract of land, known by the name of the Union, and the inhabitants of said Union took up arms against their authority, when overcome, were likewise granted a general pardon, and they became good & peaceable subjects.

Now look at your best friends, moving and wishing to come under the shadow of your constitution; see your settlers in danger of the displeasure of your maker. When you bite and devour one another acknowledge your faults one to another, and let the one part return to their allegiance, and the others to their former loving kindnesses; alter your constitution and live peaceably as we do, or we shall have the greatest part of your poles, and you will find the want of them when it is too late.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

So I remain
the public's
well-wisher,
A Vermont Farmer.

SONNET addressed to a BOY with a bird's nest.

MISCHIEVIOUS imp, re,
turn thy prize,
For, hear'st thou not a mother's
cries?
Bereft of all a parent's joy,
To please the folly of a boy.
Reflect, and think of future
years,
A Father's cares, a Mother's
fears:
Think, that perhaps some foreign
foe,
May keep thy captive son in
woe;
Feel for a bird as for thyself,
And quickly yield the ill got
pelf;
The nest restore on place secure,
And nature kindly will allure
The frighted mother to her
brood;
She'll hear their plaints, & bring
them food:
Whilst thou shalt gain the prize
of worth,
A conscience clear, and live in
mirth.

Wanted immediately,
A smart likely active

BOY,

About 14 or 15 Years of Age,
As an Apprentice to a genteel
Business.
Enquire at the Printing-Office.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Ludlow, in the county of Windsor and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors; These are therefore to notify said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of Josiah Fletcher, in said Ludlow, on the second Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz 1. To choose a moderator and all other officers that may then be necessary. 2 To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to defrey the cost of perambulating the lines between the township of Ludlow and the adjacent towns; and also the charges of filling out the first division that was formerly laid out in said township: also to pay for labour which has been done on the great road through said township, and any other necessary charges. 3. To see if the proprietors will give any encouragement for building a mill or mills in said township, and to do any other acts, or business that shall be found necessary and lawful to be done at said meeting.

SALMON DUTTON, Just. Peace.
Ludlow, December 5, 1786.

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session in Bennington, February 1787, passed an act empowering a certain committee, appointed for that purpose, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land on three fourths of the town of Wallingsford, (to be the east part of the town) in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, and on each acre of a certain gore of land lying east of and adjoining said town of Wallingford, granted in the year 1770, by the authority of the province of New-York, to James Abael, and company, and regranted by the authority of this state, in the year 1781, to Abraham Jackson, Esq; and his associates, for the purpose of clearing roads, and building bridges in said town and gore.

This is therefore to give notice to all proprietors and land owners in said town and gore, that unless they pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of May next, so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at my dwelling-house in said gore, at nine o'clock A. M. of said day as will pay said tax, and cost of sale.

JETHRO JACKSON, Coll.
Bennington, March 5, 1787. 96:8

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY

FOR raising FOUR HUNDRED & FIFTY POUNDS, Lawful Money, for defraying the Cost of erecting a Bridge over Hoosick-River, in the state of New-York, near Sebitacook Falls, at or near the Place where the Bridge formerly stood.

The LOTTERY to consist of THREE CLASSES, as follows; viz.

CLASS First.

2000 Tickets at two Dollars each is 4000 Dollars.

Prize	of Dollars,	is Dollars.
1	300	300
1	198	198
2	102	204
4	48	192
6	30	180
20	9	180
60	6	360
623	3	1869
1 first drawn ticket	9	9
1 last drawn ticket	9	9
719 Prizes.		3501
1281 Blanks.	The Bridge	499
2000 Tickets at 2 dollars		4000

Class Second.

2000 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, is 6000 Dollars.

Prize	of Dollars	is Dollars.
1	600	600
1	400	400
1	200	200
5	100	500
8	48	384
10	30	300
50	6	300
654	4	2616
730 Prizes.		5300
1270 Blanks.	The bridge	700
2000 Tickets at 3 dollars		6000

CLASS Third.

2000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, is 8000 Dollars.

Prize	of Dollars	is Dollars.
1	1000	1000
1	500	500
1	300	300
10	100	1000
12	50	600
20	20	400
40	10	400
61	8	488
502	6	3012
548 Prizes.		7700
1362 Blanks.	for the bridge	300
2000 Tickets at 4 dollars each, is 8000 dollars.		

Cleared by the First Class	499
by the Second Class	700
by the Third Class	300
Cleared in the whole	1499

N. B. Not two blanks to a prize throughout the whole lottery.

The fortunate numbers of the first class to be paid in tickets for the second, those in the second to be paid in tickets for the third, and the prizes of the third class to be paid within two months after the drawing is compleated.

The Lottery to be drawn in the court-house in Bennington, the first class on the first Monday in June, the second class to commence drawing on the first of August, and the third class to commence drawing on the first Monday of September, next ensuing the date hereof. Cash or securities for grain, will be received for tickets.

MOSES ROBINSON, } Managers.
EB. WALBRIDGE,
WILLIAM CHACE

††† Tickets are sold by Mr. David Fay, Mr. William Graswould, by the managers, and at the Printing Office in Bennington.

March 2, 1787.

TO be sold by the subscriber (or rented in case of no sale) that valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining on the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which under good improvement.

Also as attorney and agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the county of Addison, viz. in New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinesburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Fairfax and several other places: The excellence of the soil in many of the above named townships, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given by

NOAH SMITH.

Bennington, March 3, 1787.

N. B. State Notes and Orders on the Hard Money Taxes sold by the Subscriber, who again requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

THE proprietors of Fairfax in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by the said proprietors on the eighth day of November, 1786, to defray the expence of laying out the first division lots in said town, &c. are hereby informed that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Capt. Abraham Underhill, in Dorset, in the county of Bennington, and state aforesaid, on the seventeenth day of April, next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as will pay and discharge said tax, with all legal cost, unless sooner discharged by paying the same to me, the subscriber at Arlington, in the county and state aforesaid.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, viz. with the sum of three dollars and a half on each right.

Edward Burling,	Thomas Seymour, jun
Viner Leagraft,	Peter Farmer,
John Leagraft,	Jasper P. Farmer,
Viner Leagraft, 2d.	Jasper Farmer,
Christ. C. Leagraft,	Jasper J. Farmer,
George Leagraft,	Tho. Gallandit,
James Leagraft,	Edgar Gallandit,
William Leagraft,	Peter W. Gallandit,
James Armstrong,	Tho. Gallandit, jun
Timothy M'Carty,	James Willmet,
William Proctor,	John R. Willmet,
Thomas Miller,	Elisha Gallandit,
Paul Miller,	Peter E. Gallandit,
Carden Lee,	Joseph Sacket,
Christopher Miller,	Joseph Sacket, jun.
Joseph Haviland,	Peter Sacket,
Samuel Deal, jun.	Samuel Deal,
John Macomy,	George Lester,
William Newton,	Edward Lester,
Thomas Newton,	Uriah Field,
Adam Gilchrist,	Stephen Dean,
Adam Gilchrist, jun	Nicholas Dean,
James Gilchrist,	Thomas Drake,
Edward Ager,	Peter Totten, jun.
Philip Doughty,	Hon. Richard Wibberd, Esq.
William Wilson,	Daniel Warner, Esq
William Darlington	Nath'l Barrel, Esq
Francis Phanler,	Jos. Newmarch, Esq
John Sacket,	Governor's Lot, equal to two shares seven dollars.
George Williocks,	
Thomas W. Mere,	
James Sacket,	
Henry Arnold,	Carden Proctor.

SAMUEL HORSFORD, Col.
Arlington, March 5, 1787. 96:8

Encouragement for settling at Onion river.

WHEREAS there are large tracts of interval lands in several towns bounding on Onion river, that are very easily cleared, being light timbered, &c. in many places principally with Butternut, Red Elm, or Black Ash; and these lands being exceedingly easy to be obtained at present, on very advantageous terms to the industrious farmer, the subscribers, from a regard to the interests of the industrious, and desirous of introducing valuable settlers into the State, are induced to publish the salutary intelligence.

These lands, when cleared have produced from forty to sixty bushels of corn, per acre, the first year, and are equally good for other produce, in particular, last Summer, good and large tobacco was raised on land that was cleared new last spring, without any manure.

Part of these lands are owned by minors, and to be leased on easy terms for a number of years; Several Gentlemen who live at a distance, would lease very valuable tracts for ten years and have their agents near said river.

There are large tracts of said lands owned by gentlemen, who wish to facilitate the settlement of the country, in order to which they will let out their lands to be improved, until the occupant has got double pay for clearing, and pay for all the rail fence on said land, at the time possession is given to the owner. The owners will also furnish boards and assist to erect buildings. The aforesaid pay to be determined by the crops raised on the land, the same being cleared, tilled, &c. according to the rules of good husbandry

All kinds of produce will be received in payment for lands.

In this way, an industrious man who can furnish himself with six months provision, may, in a short time, make payment for an hundred acres of good land, and furnish himself with provisions, &c. to begin thereon.

Should these proposals prove advantageous to any, and contribute to the speedy settlement of the country, the subscribers will consider themselves amply compensated for their trouble.

N. B. Onion River is pleasantly situate, on the east side of Lake Champlain, about seventy miles south of St. John's. The distance from St. John's to St. Trace, by water, is seven miles. Where boats pass unless in low water. From St. Trace to Chamblee is five miles land carriage. There is a sufficiency of water to carry down all kinds of lumber in rafts, from Onion River to Chamblee, from whence vessels sail to Europe, &c.

The obvious advantages of such a situation,---a free trade to and through the province of Quebec, together with the goodness of the soil, as well the upland as intervale, seems to point out Onion River and its vicinity as a place of future grandeur, covered with flourishing and extensive settlements.

IRA ALLEN,
FREDERIC SAXTON,
DUBARTUS WILLARD,
JOHN M'LANE,
DAVID STANTON,
SOLOMON COOLEY,
JOEL WOODWORTH,
THO's BUTTERFIELD.
WILLIAM COIT.

Onion River, January 30, 1787.

GENERAL SURVEY BILL.

The proprietors of the several townships in the county of Orange, hereafter named, who have not paid the tax of the Surveyor-General, granted by the Governor and Council, *for preambulating* the lines of said towns, cutting roads, &c. are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public vendue, at the house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, in the county of Orange, on Monday the second of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay the respective taxes of said townships, with costs; unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber.

The names of the towns, with the sum due on each, are as follows, viz.

Randolph,	£ 24	7	9
Braintree,	24	7	9
Roxbury,	24	7	9
Brookfield,	24	7	9
Turnersburgh,	24	7	9
Vershire,	27	7	9
Washington,	58	11	9
Williamstown,	26	7	9
Orange,	24	7	9

JOHN G. BAYLEY, Sheriff.

Newbury, Feb. 12, 1787.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Walden, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, holden at the house of Jonathan Elkins, in Peacham, on the eighth day of November 1786, voted a tax of two pound eight shillings on each original proprietor' right in said townships (public rights excepted) for the purpose of discharging that several accounts allowed by said proprietors for lotting out said township, clearing roads, &c. The said tax is committed to me the subscriber to collect. These are therefore to notify said proprietors, that unless the said tax be immediately paid to the subscriber, living in Littleton, their lands will be sold as the law directs.

WILLIAM TRISCOTT, Coll.

Newbury, Feb 9, 1787.

WHEREAS the hon. general assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session at Rutland, in October 1786, Passed an act enabling, the select men of the town of Cornwall, in the county of Addison, in said state, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in said Cornwall, for the purpose of making and repairing public roads and bridges, in said town, and to appoint a collector to collect the same, these are therefore to give notice to all persons owning land in said town, that if they no not pay their respective taxes to me the subscriber, before the 20th day of June next, so much of their lands, will be sold at public vendue, at my dwelling house in said Cornwall, at ten o'clock A. M. on said 20th of June, as will pay said tax and cost of sale.

WILLIAM SLADE, Coll.

Cornwall, Feb. 23, 1787. 96:8

WHEREAS application is made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fletcher, in the county of Addison and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Amos Fassett, Esq; on the last Monday of April next, at one o'clock P. M. to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To chuse a moderator, and other necessary officers. 2d. To see if they will lay out a second division. 3d. To see if they will make roads in said town. 4th. To see if they will give any encouragement for building mills in said town. 5th. To see if they will raise money to defray incidental charges.

ELISHA BARBER, J. P.

Bennington, March 5, 1787. 96:8

Whereas application hath been made to me by the Owners of more than one sixteenth part of the gore of land annexed to the town of Waldeo, and granted to Samuel Safford, Esq; and associates, to warn a meeting of said proprietors to meet at the house of Captain Jesse Leavensworth, on Dewey's Gore, in the County of Orange, on the seventeenth day of April next, at two o'clock, P. M.

1st, To chuse a Moderator, Clerk, and other necessary officers. 2. To see if the proprietors will appoint and authorize a committee to allot said gore. 3d, To make a draught of the lots, and to take measures for laying out and clearing necessary roads. 4th. To lay a tax to defrey expences, and to transact any other business that may be thought necessary.

MOSES ROBINSON, Justice of Peace.

Bennington, March 2, 1787.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Monkton, in the County of Addison and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify said proprietors to meet at the dwelling house of Richard Barnam, in said Monkton, on the 12th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning of said day, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a clerk. 3. To see if they will preambulate the lines of the first division and town plot. 4th. To see if they will lay out the second & third division & raise money for the same. 5th, To see if they will grant a tax for the purpose of making high ways in said town, and do any other business necessary to be done in said meeting.

WILLIAM WARD, Just. Peace.

Bennington, March 5. 96:8

THE proprietors of Greenborough, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by the said proprietors on the 4th of December last, to defray the expence of laying out the first division of two one hundred acre lots to each right, with other expences which had accrued to the propriety, are hereby notified that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Major Elisha Burton, in Norwich, in the county of Windsor, on the 11th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay and discharge said tax, with all legal costs, unless sooner discharged by paying the same to the subscriber. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of l.2 5s. 10d. due on each right, excepting such as are hereunder otherwise marked, viz.

Harris Colt,	Ambrose Hall,
Timothy Green,	Nathan Leonard,
Tim. Green, jun.	Asa Burnham,
David Jewett,	Susan. Allen, 13s10
Guy Richards,	Jonas Galusha,
Edward Hollam,	Moses Robinson,
Jonathan Hollam,	Joseph Kellogg,
David Hillhouse,	Aaron Robinson,
Joseph Chester,	Timothy Farrand,
Jonathan Denning,	Joshua Burnham,
Julius Denning,	Joshua Allen,
Jonathan Biggelow,	James Gamble,
Joseph Colt,	Lyman Hitchcock,
Elisha Ely,	John Knight,
Adriel Ely,	Jonas Fay, 23s4
Jabez Stow,	Roswel Hopkins,
Samuel Field,	William Williams,
Zebulon Jones,	John May, 21s10
Samuel Spencer,	Calvin White, 9s10
Peleg Hill,	Jona. Kelton, 21s10
Dan Platt,	John Lucas, 21s10
Noah Platt,	Joseph May, 21s10
Jonathan Hillhouse,	Jedediah Hyde, jun
Daniel Raymond,	William Hyde,
Tho. Chittenden,	Elisha Clark,
Beriah Brastow,	Theodore Sedgwick
Simon Pettes,	Barnabas Morse,
Israel Hatch, 15s10	Job Harris,
Jona. H. Campston	Arnold Colt,

JOSEPH DAGGET, Coll.

Arlington, March 5, 1787. 96:8

For Sale, on reasonable Terms,

BROWNSON'S

Collection of

MUSIC;

ALSO,

Singing-Master's elegant

PITCH-PIPES.

Enquire at the Printing-Office.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And now ready for SALE,
AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,
In Bennington, and
Will be given in Exchange for clean

RAGS,

OF ANY COLOUR OR QUALITY,

The following PAMPHLETS, viz.

A N A C T
Regulating the
M I L I T I A
Of the
STATE of VERMONT.
Passed by the General Assembly at their Session in Rutland, in October, 1786.
Price ONE SHILLING.

Acts & Laws
Of the State of
VERMONT.
Passed at the Session of the General Assembly at Rutland, in October, 1786.
[PRICE SIXTEEN PENCE.]

ALMANACS,
For 1787.
Price FOUR PENCE, single.

SOLEMN PREDICTIONS
OF FUTURE
EVENTS, &c.
Price FOUR PENCE.

THE
DEIST
Reclaimed.
Price FOUR PENCE.

SERIOUS THOUGHTS
ON
SUDDEN DEATH.
Price FOUR COPPERS.

SERIOUS THOUGHTS
ON THE
PRESENT TROUBLES IN
MASSACHUSETTS.
Price TWO PENCE.

The CHILD's Address
To CHRIST for GRACE.
Price TWO PENCE.

THE
VERMONT PRIMER.
Price SIX PENCE.

A short Compendium of
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
Price EIGHT PENCE.

PRICE's Observations, &c.
Price SIXTEEN PENCE.
BEST BONNET PAPERS,

The following

BLANKS

May be had at this Office,
At the prices to them annexed.

BLANK Deeds, 4d. single.
Collector's do. do. do.
Executions, 3d. single.
Justice's Summonses, and Attachments, 2d. single.
Court Summonses and Attachments, 3d. single.
Commissions for *Judges of Probate*, 2d. single.

MONDAY, *March* 26, 1787.] THE [Vol. IV. Numb. 199.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

BENNINGTON: Printed and Published by HASWELL and RUSSELL.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Ludlow, in the county of Windsor and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors; These are therefore to notify said proprietors, to meet at the dwelling house of Josiah Fletcher, in said Ludlow, on the second Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator and all other officers that may then be necessary. 2. To see if the proprietors will grant a tax to defrey the cost of perambulating the lines between the township of Ludlow and the adjacent towns; and also the charges of filling out the first division that was formerly laid out in said township: also to pay for labour which has been done on the great road through said township, and any other necessary charges. 3. To see if the proprietors will give any encouragement for building a mill or mills in said township, and to do any other acts, or business that shall be found necessary and lawful to be done at said meeting.

SALMON DUTTON, Just. Peace.

Ludlow, December 5, 1786.

Wanted immediately,
A smart likely active

BOY,

About 14 or 15 Years of Age,
As an Apprentice to a genteel Business.
Enquire at the Printing-Office.

Whereas the legislature of the State of Vermont, at their session in Bennington, February 1787, passed an act empowering a certain committee, appointed for that purpose, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land on three fourths of the town of Wallingford, (to be the east part of the town) in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, and on each acre of a certain gore of land lying east of and adjoining said town of Wallingford, granted in the year 1770, by the authority of the province of New-York, to James Abael, and company, and regranted by the authority of this state, in the year 1781, to Abraham Jackson, Esq; and his associates, for the purpose of clearing roads, and building bridges in said town and gore.

This is therefore to give notice to all proprietors and land owners in said town and gore, that unless they pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of May next, so much of their lands will be sold at Public Vendue, at my dwelling-house in said gore, at nine o'clock A. M. of said day as will pay said tax, and cost of sale.

JETHRO JACKSON, Coll.

Bennington, March 5, 1787. 96:8

BLANKS

May be had at this Office,
At the prices to them annexed.

BLANK Deeds, 4*d.* single.
Collector's do. do. do.
Executions, 3*d.* single.
Justice's Summonses, and Attachments, 2*d.* single.
Court Summonses and Attachments, 3*d.* single.
Commissions for *Judges of Probate*, 2*d.* single.

N. B. The above blanks may be had for half the price by the quantity that they are sold for single.

SCHEME OF A *LOTTERY*

FOR raising FOUR HUNDRED & FIFTY POUNDS, Lawful Money, for defraying the Cost of erecting a Bridge over Hoosick River, in the state of New-York, near Scoitacook Falls, at or near the Place where the Bridge formerly stood.

The LOTTERY to consist of THREE CLASSES, as follows, viz.

CLASS First.

2000 Tickets at two Dollars each is 4000 Dollars.

Prize	of Dollars,	is Dollars.
1	300	300
1	198	198
2	102	204
4	48	192
6	30	180
20	9	180
60	6	360
623	3	1869
1 first drawn ticket	9	9
1 last drawn ticket	9	9
719 Prizes.		3501
1281 Blanks.	The Bridge	499
2000 Tickets at 2 dollars		4000

Class Second.

2000 Tickets at 3 Dollars each, is 6000 Dollars.

Prize	of Dollars	is Dollars.
1	600	600
1	400	400
1	200	200
5	100	500
8	48	384
10	30	300
50	6	300
654	4	2616
730 Prizes.		5300
1270 Blanks.	The bridge	700
2000 Tickets at 3 dollars		6000

CLASS Third.

2000 Tickets at 4 Dollars each, is 8000 Dollars.

Prize	of Dollars	is Dollars.
1	1000	1000
1	500	500
1	300	300
10	100	1000
12	50	600
20	20	400
40	10	400
61	8	488
502	6	3012
548 Prizes.		7700
1362 Blanks.	for the bridge	300
2000 Tickets at 4 dollars each, is 8000 dollars.		

Cleared by the First Class	499
by the Second Class	700
by the Third Class	300
Cleared in the whole	1499

N. B. Not two blanks to a prize throughout the whole lottery.

The fortunate numbers of the first class to be paid in tickets for the second, those in the second to be paid in tickets for the third, and the prizes of the third class to be paid within two months after the drawing is compleated.

The Lottery to be drawn at the court-house in Bennington, the first class on the first Monday in June, the second class to commence drawing on the first of August, and the third class to commence drawing on the first Monday of September, next ensuing the date hereof. Grain or securities for grain, will be received for tickets.

MOSES ROBINSON, EB. WALBRIDGE, WILLIAM CHACE, } *Managers.*

††† Tickets are sold by Mr. David Fay, Mr. William Griswould, by the managers, and at the Printing Office in Bennington.

March 2, 1787.

TO be sold by the subscriber (or rented in case of no sale) that valuable farm of land lying easterly of and adjoining on the main road about one half mile north of the Meeting House in Manchester, known by the name of the Ames Farm, containing ninety nine acres, sixty of which under good improvement.

Also as attorney and agent for the proprietors, the subscriber has for sale several lots, rights and tracts of land in each of the following townships, lying in the county of Addison, viz. in New-Haven, Ferrisburgh, Charlotte, Hinesburgh, Monkton, Pocock, Orwell, Addison, Milton, Fairfax and several other places: The excellence of the soil in many of the above named township, is so generally known, that description as well as commendation is unnecessary; terms of payment easy, and an indisputable title given by

NOAH SMITH.

Bennington, March 3, 1787.

N. B. State Notes and Orders on the Hard Money Taxes sold by the Subscriber, who again requests those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

THE proprietors of Fairfax in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by the said proprietors on the eighth day of November, 1786, to defray the expence of laying out the first division lots in said town, &c. are hereby informed that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Capt. Abraham Underhill, in Dorset, in the county of Bennington, and state aforesaid, on the seventeenth day of April, next ensuing, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, as will pay and discharge said tax, with all legal cost, unless sooner discharged by paying the same to me the subscriber at Arlington, in the county and state aforesaid.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, viz. with the sum of three dollars and a half on each right.

Edward Burling,	Thomas Semour, jun
Viner Leagraft,	Peter Farmer,
John Leagraft,	Jasper F. Farmer,
Viner Leagraft, 2d.	Jasper Farmer,
Christ. C. Leagraft,	Jasper J. Farmer,
George Leagraft,	Tho. Gallandit,
James Leagraft,	Edgar Gallandit,
William Leagraft,	Peter W. Gallandit
James Armstrong,	Tho. Gallandit, jun
Timothy M'Carty,	James Willmer,
William Proctor,	John R. Willmer,
Thomas Miller,	Elisha Gallandit,
Paul Miller,	Peter E. Gallandit,
Carden Lee,	Joseph Sacket,
Christopher Miller,	Joseph Sacket, jun.
Joseph Haviland,	Peter Sacket,
Samuel Deal, jun.	Samuel Deal,
John Macony,	George Letter,
William Newton,	Edward Letter,
Thomas Newton,	Urish Field,
Adam Gilchrist,	Stephen Dean,
Adam Gilchrist, jun	Nicholas Dean,
James Gilchrist,	Thomas Drake,
Edward Ager,	Peter Totten, jun.
Philip Doughty,	Hon. Richard Wibbard, Esq;
William Wilson,	Daniel Warner, Esq
William Darlington	Nath'l Barrel, Esqs
Francis Phanler,	Jos. Newmarch, Esqs
John Sacket,	Governor's Lot, equal to two shares seven dollars.
George Williocks,	Carden Proctor.
Thomas W. More,	
James Sacket,	
Henry Arnold,	

SAMUEL HORSFORD, Col.

Arlington, March 5, 1787. 96:8

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And now ready for SALE,
AT THE PRINTING-OFFICE,
In Bennington, and
Will be given in Exchange for clean

RAGS,

OF ANY COLOUR OR QUALITY.

The following PAMPHLETS, viz.

A N A C T
Regulating the
M I L I T I A
Of the
STATE of VERMONT.
Passed by the General Assembly at their Session in Rutland, in October, 1786.
Price ONE SHILLING.

Acts & Laws

Of the State of

VERMONT.

Passed at the Session of the General Assembly at Rutland, in October, 1786.
[PRICE SIXTEEN PENCE.]

ALMANACS,

For 1787.
Price FOUR PENCE, single.

SOLEMN PREDICTIONS OF FUTURE

EVENTS, &c.

Price FOUR PENCE.

THE

DEIST

Reclaimed.
Price FOUR PENCE.

SERIOUS THOUGHTS ON SUDDEN DEATH.
Price FOUR COPPERS.

THOUGHTS on PATIENCE, WITH A SINGULAR REFLECTION on the CELEBRATED SOLILOQUY in HAMLET.

[From the Rev. D. WILLIAMS' Lectures on Universal Morality.]

SMALL errors in first principles lead to astonishing differences in remote consequences. No two characters can be more unequal, in nature and value, than the man who patiently bears only the evils which he cannot remove or remedy, and pushes through them into manly and social duties; and the solitary anchorite, or the Hermit, who bears and denies himself, untill he is totally useless, in hopes of being rewarded in heaven.

What God designs should become of us after death; whether the parts and principles of which we are formed are to be reunited with a consciousness of former existence, with a design to carry on the improvements we have made here, or to be dissipated among the common stock of materials which are continually made use of by his almighty power and infinite wisdom, are, in the present state of things, questions of great importance, because they affect the very nature and principles of man's morality. The virtues are essentially different, which proceed from a disposition to be happy here, and those which refer their effects to another world.

We may instance in Patience, which a Heathen Philosopher would describe thus:

"To support ills with patience, is not only consonant to reason, but alleviates the ills for the present, and entirely heals them for the future. The sick man who vexes at his condition, does but increase his disorder. A man whose lot is poverty, and who bears it with patience, is not only exempt from grief and melancholly, but finds in it some consolation: for, on the one hand, his understanding and good sense not being disordered or perplexed by his affliction, he will find means to gain his bread honestly; and, on the other hand, his neighbours, struck with admiration at his patience, so full of reason and prudence, will contribute what they can to comfort him. But he who repines and flies into a passion, adds wilful grief and melancholly to his misfortune; and, by keeping his mind bent on misery, and by deploring it without ceasing, grows incapable of procuring to himself the least relief, and puts himself out of condition to receive comfort from his friends, unless it be that charity which is much less honorable and satisfactory than the relief and support which every man should receive from his own virtue and his own constancy. This patience is the effect of a knowledge of our duties; of a consciousness that we are able to perform them; and none but great and good minds can possess it."

The other virtue seems to have arisen from conditions of misery which were thought to be hopeless in this world. It is accompanied with weakness, indolence and despair; it prevails most in indolent and wretched societies; and it is gradually lessened in more enlightened and happy ones. The language of it is, "Submit; for it is in vain to struggle. Submit to every thing; for evil is the portion of humanity here. Rejoice in misery, and be exceedingly glad; for on this very account, great will be your reward in heaven. The highest perfection of your virtue is to be indifferent to the events of this world, and to what becomes of you here; and to reserve your good qualities and enjoyments for a better state."

In that disposition which induces us to bear life itself, when it becomes a matter of patience so to do, these virtues are extremely different.

Shakespeare, whose poetic genius always selected the best reasons which *had been* assigned for the moral he inculcated, but *had no philosophic talents* to investigate and to find out better, gives to HAMLET the best reasons he knew of for that patience which would prevent suicide.

"----------To die; to sleep--
"To sleep! perchance to dream
---Ay, there's the rub:
"For in that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
"When we have shuffled off this mortal coil,
"Must give us pause-----There's the respect
"That makes calamity of so long life.
"For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,
"The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,
"The pangs of despis'd love, the law's delay,
"The insolence of office, and the spurns
"That patient merit of the unworthy takes,
"When he himself might his *quietus* make
"With a bare bodkin? Who would fardels bear,
"To groan and sweat under a weary life,
"But that the dread of something after death-------
"The undiscover'd country from whose bourn
"No traveller returns---puzzles the will,
"And makes us rather bear the ills we have,
"Than fly to others that we know not of.
"Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
"And thus the native hue of resolution
"Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;
"And enterprises of great pith and moment,
"With this regard, their currents turn away,
"And lose the name of action?"

The very principle that runs through the whole of this celebrated passage, is as mean and dastardly as it is unphilosophical and untrue. For none but a malignant and implacable Being, such as the devil has been imagined to be, could place men in a world overwhelmed with misery, which they must not quiet, on pain of being conveyed to one infinitely more miserable; and yet the whole of Shakespeare's reasoning amounts only to this: That the evils of this life are too great to be remedied, and too great to be borne; and that Hamlet would kill himself, if he were not afraid that God would send him into a world still more wretched.

This reason for patience, as I have observed before, arose from wretchedness united with extreme ignorance; which would have laid waste the earth by despair and suicide, if it had not generated spectres and scenes of wretchedness beyond the grave, to frighten men into patience.

But all this apparatus to oblige a man to bear harm, by fear of greater harm, would appear like the contrivances of children to impose on each other, to a person who really understood the general principles of the divine government, saw the intentions of nature, and felt himself capable of obeying them. He would reason thus: "A man ought never to abandon life on any account; for it is unbecoming him to desert his station; or that his departure should look like a flight: if he quits it because he suffers for his errors and vices, he attempts to remedy his first folly by a greater: if it be because fortune persecutes him, he deserts his principles, which teach him, that there can be no evils in life but what are contrary to that virtue and honesty which are guided by prudence; that there is no other good but what is virtuous and honest: and that virtue and honesty are in his own power."

These principles lead a man directly to the fountains of calamities, where alone they are to be corrected. They will first teach him, not to bear the consequences of his own faults, but to remove the occasions of them; they will give him a kind of knowledge, which will be apt to allow for the faults of others, and will take off that rancour and indignation with which ignorance always receives injuries. They will enable him to distinguish between those difficulties which are ever in the way of great undertakings, and which train us gradually into a capacity to perform them; the defects with which nature has characterised us, and the miseries we receive from others; and they will give him that patience which will carry him through difficulties, and enable him to bear the misfortunes which he cannot avoid. By their means, he will mark their period where life is retrograde, in which the parts of man begin to discompose; and he will order it so, that his desires shall gradually weaken and disengage themselves. He will therefore go down the declivity of life, as he would a gentle descent; bear the decay and extinction of his powers, as he finds his passions subsiding and extinguishing; and he will sink into his grave, as he would do on his bed, after the honest discharge of these duties; and with that pleasing weariness, and that calm content, which ever attended the consciousness of having spent an active, useful and happy day.

An Easy and Effectual REMEDY for the HEAD-ACH, and an ALLEVIATE for the ASTHMA.

(From Dr. PERCIVAL's Philosophical, Medical, and Experimental Essays.)

ON the 19th of October, 1774, a physician, the Doctor tells us, was affected with a severe head-ach, in consequence of having been disturbed in the night. At two o'clock in the afternoon he took eighteen drops of laudanum, and immediately afterwards three dishes of very strong coffee. He laid down on the bed, and endeavoured to compose himself to sleep. His pain abated in half an hour, and in an hour was entirely removed, but he felt not the least disposition to sleep, although he is often drowsy after dinner, and sometimes indulges himself in sleeping at that time.

Nov. 1, he repeated, on a similar occasion, the use of laudanum and coffee, in the like quantity as before. The effects were precisely the same, ease from pain, but no disposition to sleep.

Nov. 16, he took eighteen drops of laudanum, when under the head ach, but without coffee. The opiate composed him to sleep in half an hour, but did not entirely remove the pain in his head. These facts confirms remark which Dr. Percival made in a former volume, that coffee is taken in large quantities with peculiar propriety by the Turks and Arabians, because it counteracts the narcotic effects of opium, to the use of which these nations are much addicted.

The Doctor then informs us, that having learned, by a letter from Sir John Pringle, that an ounce of the best Moco coffee, newly burnt, made immediately after grinding it, and taken in one dish, without milk or sugar, is the best abater of paroxysms of the periodic asthma; and that Sir John Floy, during the latter part of his life, after the publication of his book upon the asthma, had contrived to preserve himself from, or at least to live easy under that disorder, by the use of strong coffee; he had frequently directed coffee in the asthma with great success. The dish may be repeated after the interval of a quarter or half an hour.

On SEDUCTION.

Alike unfortunate, our fate is full,
We please too little, or we please too much.

WOMEN were originally created and designed by the great Lord of all, for the

happiness and welfare of mankind in general; but as the spider sucks poison where the bee finds honey, or converts that to honey which the spider turns into poison, so the vicious man and profest debauchee makes the object formed by heaven for the comfort and felicity of HIS sex in particular, the source of infinite uneasiness, disquietude and sorrows; so great are the different effects of vice and virtue in the world.

Women are undoubtedly to be pitied, as daily exposed to the artifices, and too frequently the unsuspecting dupes of the sensual and designing part of the opposite sex. Being naturally of an open, good-natured, and generous disposition; together with a natural propensity or desire to enjoy those pleasures which a mutual intercourse between the sexes are intended by heaven to promote and yield; they listen without suspicion to the dictates of flattery, and fall INNOCENT victims to treachery and delusion.

Men, the lords of creation, designed by the great creator, to protect, defend, and make happy the WEAKER sex, so far from answering the ends of their creation, in these respects, are ever plotting and contriving the ruin of the ignorant, thoughtless and unguarded fair. How great a reflection is it upon the WISDOM, HUMANITY and BENEVOLENCE of their noble Lordships? O TEMPORA! O MORES!

BOB SHORT.

By the Southern **Post.**

United States.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Feb. 12.

"The great increase of lawyers among us since the revolution begins to give serious concern to all good men, and I am told a pamphlet of more than one hundred pages, is now in the press, or soon will be, proposing an easy method to reduce their numbers in less than six months. Peter the Great, in his time, had but four lawyers in his dominions, and two of these he hanged. For my own part, I will read no tedious essays on this subject, let individuals check the present prevalent spirit of wrangling and litigation, and the number of attornies will soon be inconsiderable. No man will follow any trade or profession longer than he can live by it."

LITCHFIELD, March 5.

Soon after this paper went to press, the northern Post arrived with the following intelligence from a gentleman at Great-Barrington, dated Feb. 28th, 1787, viz.

"In the morning of the 27th of February instant, the town of Great-Barrington was alarmed by an express from Stockbridge, announcing, that a body of the rebels had entered that town, just before day-break, plundered the inhabitants of fire arms, horses, cash, &c. that they had taken a number of the principal inhabitants prisoners, and were then on their march for Great-Barrington. The people in the last mentioned town immediately flew to arms, with full intent to meet the rebels; but finding they had neither balls nor cartridges, collected a sufficient number of sleighs, and with their powder and lead, rode to Sheffield, and joined Col. Ashley, who was then collecting troops, to oppose the rebels. It was in the afternoon, before the troops at Sheffield were in a condition to proceed, when the whole, amounting to not more than seventy in arms, set off for Great-Barrington in sleighs, covered by a small party of light horse. On their march, were informed that the rebels had left that place, and began their march for Egremont. This induced Col. Ashley to alter his rout, and go thro' the north part of Sheffield, and by that means arrived at Egremont before the rebels.

"Having reached Egremont, was informed that the rebels were on their march for Sheffield; on which he tacked about, and returned back in the same road. When passing thro' a swamp, thick trees and underbrush, was acquainted by the light horse, that the rebels had taken the same road, and were at a distance in full march to meet him. The sleighs halted, and the troops formed under cover of the wood, when they marched near the edge of the swamp, where they were met by the rebels. An action ensued; the rebels began the fire, which being soon returned, all the troops on both sides, who could be brought to action were engaged. The conflict was severe for a few minutes, when the rebels gave way on all sides, and retreated with the utmost confusion, leaving one Perez Hamlin, their leader, dangerously wounded.

"The conduct of the rebels, in one instance, exhibited a speciman of more than savage cruelty, before the commencement of the action the prisoners taken at Stockbridge (excepting some few who were parolled, and one gentleman taken at Great-Barrington,) were obliged to advance in their front to action! A comment on such an action will forever remain unnessary. One of their prisoners, Mr. Solomon Gleason, was killed in the action, and killed by the rebels. The loss on the part of government, was one man who fell in the action: and Mr. Hugo Burghadt, a member of Yale College, badly wounded, (on horseback) in pursuing the fugitive rebels. The number of their wounded is uncertain; several have come in to different places."

We are happy to inform the friends of Mr. Burghardt, that his wounds are not supposed to be mortal.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers,

Please to give the following a place in your useful paper, and oblige your's, &c. Q.

A lent B 100 pounds at 5 per cent. interest, conditioned, that B should pay no interest till A demanded the principal; A, afterwards changing his mind, demanded and received his interest yearly; after a number of years A demanded the principal; B answered he owed him nothing; that the interest he had paid him at different times, with interest thereon, just amounted to the principal and interest of A's debt.

Quere. How long before A demanded his principal?

An answer to the above is requested.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON,

MONDAY, *March* 26.

WE hope our readers will excuse a paper destitute of NEWS, as the disturbances in Massachusetts have cut off all our resources from that quarter.

†‡† Please to take notice that the Resolve of Council, empowering J. Fay, Esq. Hon. S. Safford, and I. Tichenor, Esq; to draw hard money orders on the treasury, is for the *Exigencies* instead of *Expences* of government, as was published in our last.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did at their session in October 1786, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of *Brumley*, and *Landgrove*, in the county of Bennington, for the express purpose of making and repairing public roads, and building bridges in said towns, these are therefore to warn all the landholders in said Brumley and Landgrove, to pay said tax to us, the subscribers, on or before the first day of June next, who are authorised by said act to receive the same and dispose of it as is provided by said act, or their lands will be exposed for sale on said day, at the dwelling house of Capt. William Utley, in said Landgrove, so much as will pay the said tax with cost arising thereon.

STEPHEN KEYS,
ASA UTLEY,
SIM. LOVELL.

Manchester, Feb 26, 1787.

THE proprietors of Rochester, in the county of Windsor, and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of six shillings on each right, granted on the 16th day of November, 1786, for the purpose of paying the proprietors debts, are informed, that so much of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Abner Bingham, in Hartland, on Monday the 7th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay said tax, with legal costs, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, with the sum of six shillings due from each, viz.

Joseph Tucker,	William Page,
Joseph Loveland,	Joshua Hazen,
Elijah Tucker,	Simeon Jacob.
Ezekiel Brigham,	

ENOCH EMERSON, Coll.

Hartford, March 12. 99 12

LOST

Between the Printing-Office and Paper-Mill,

On Thursday the 15th instant,

A CUE

Of DARK BROWN HAIR;

With a black ribbon tied round it.

Whoever has found the same and will leave it with the printers, or give information, shall receive an ample reward for their trouble.

WHEREAS the legislature of the state of Vermont, did at their last session in October, 1786, grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Winhall, in the county of Bennington, for the express purpose of making and repairing public roads, and building bridges in said town; these are therefore to warn all the landholders in said Winhall, to pay said tax to us the subscribers, on or before the first day of June next, who are authorised by said act to receive the same, and dispose of it as is provided by said act, or their lands will be exposed to sale on said day, at the dwelling house of Mr. Russell Day, in said Winhall, so much as will pay said tax with cost arising thereon.

LUKE NOLTON,
SILAS GOODRICH,
SAMUEL STEVENS.

Manchester, March 20. 99 12

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session at Norwich, in June, 1785, granted liberty to the inhabitants of Thetford, to levy a tax of two pence per acre on all the lands in said Thetford, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of building a house for public worship, and the time of payment has been publicly notified, and is expired. These are therefore to notify the proprietors and landholders of said Thetford, that so much of each delinquent's land, as will pay said tax and cost, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Capt. William Heaton, in said Thetford, on Tuesday the 5th of June next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, unless prevented by previous payment.

JONATHAN NICHOLS, Coll

Thetford, March 7. 99 12

THE subscriber take this method to inform his customers, and the public at large, that he is in want of 10 or 12 Likely, Pacing Saddle

Horses or Mares

For which he will given generous price in DRY GOODS down, or in WEST-INDIA GOODS as soon as Connecticut river opens; and the least favour shall be gratefully acknowledged, by the public's humble servant.

BENJAMIN OLDS, jun.

THE proprietor's of Rochester, in the county of Windsor and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax of ten shillings on each right, granted on the 15th day of December, 1785, for the purpose of paying the proprietors debts, are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Abner Bingham, in Hartland, on Monday the 7th of May next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, as will pay said tax with legal costs, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follow, viz.

John Sangor, 10s. | Stephen Partridge, 5s.

ENOCH EMERSON, Coll.

Hartford, March 12. 99 2

The following

Small Books

May be had at this Office, cheap.

SERIOUS THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT TROUBLES IN *MASSACHUSETTS*.
Price TWO PENCE.

The CHILD's Address To CHRIST for GRACE.
Price TWO PENCE.

THE VERMONT PRIMER.
Price SIX PENCE.

A short Compendium of ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
Price EIGHT PENCE.

PRICE's Observations, &c.
Price SIXTEEN PENCE.

BEST BONNET PAPERS.

Sacred to the Muses.

The ALMANACK-MAKER.

WHILE others dwell on mean affairs,
Their kings, their councils, and their wars,
Philaster roves among the stars.

Not one of all the learned train,
Like him can manage *Charles's wain*,
Or motion of the moon explain.

He tells us when the sun will rise,
Points out fair days and cloudy skies---
No matter if he sometimes lies.

An annual almanack to frame,
And publish with pretended name
Is all his labour, all his aim.

He every month has something new,
Yet mostly deals in what is true,
Obliging all, and cheating few.

Our sister moon, the stars, the sun,
In measur'd circles round him run,
He knows their motions---every one.

The solar system at his will,
To mortify such daring skill,
The comets---they are rebels still

Advancing in its daily race
He calculates the planets place,
Nor can the moon elude his chace.

In dark eclipse when she would hide,
He pulls her veil of crape aside.

Each passing age must have its taste,
The sun is in the centre plac'd,
And *fuel* must supply his waste.

But how to find it he despairs,
Nor will he leave his idle cares,
Or Jove to mind his own affairs.

He prophesies the sun's decay,
And while he would his fate delay,
New sorrows on his spirits prey.

So much upon his shoulders laid,
He reads what Aristotle said:
... en calls the comets to his aid.

... people of the lunar sphere,
... he can plainly make appear
... coming nearer year by year.

... h others often gaze in vain
... mong the starry train
... ever puzzle his firm brain,

The ram, the twins, the shining goat,
And Argo, in the skies afloat,
To him are things of little note;

And that which now adorns the bear,
(I hear'd him say) the sailor's star,
Will be in time the Lord knows where.

Thus nature waiting at his call,
His book in vogue with great & small,
Is sought, admir'd, and read by all.

How happy thus on each to stay,
The planets keeping him in pay,
And when 'tis time to post away
Old *Saturn* will a bait prepare,
And hook him up from toil and care
To make new calculations *there*.

Philad. Feb. 12.

Encouragement for settling at Onion river.

WHEREAS there are large tracts of interval lands in several towns bounding on Onion river, that are very easily cleared, being light timbered, & in many places principally with Butternut, Red Elm, or Black Ash; and these lands being exceedingly easy to be obtained at present, on very advantageous terms to the industrious farmer, the subscribers, from a regard to the interests of the industrious, and desirous of introducing valuable settlers into the State, are induced to publish the salutary intelligence.

These lands, when cleared have produced from forty to sixty bushels of corn, per acre, the first year, and are equally good for other produce, in particular, last Summer, good and large tobacco was raised on land that was cleared new last spring, without any manure.

Part of these lands are owned by minors, and to be leased on easy terms for a number of years; Several Gentlemen who live at a distance, would lease very valuable tracts for ten years and have their agents near said river.

There are large tracts of said lands owned by gentlemen, who wish to facilitate the settlement of the country, in order to which they will let out their lands to be improved, until the occupant has got double pay for clearing, and pay for all the rail fence on said land, at the time possession is given to the owner. The owners will also furnish boards and assist to erect buildings. The aforesaid pay to be determined by the crops raised on the land, the same being cleared, tilled, &c. according to the rules of good husbandry.

All kinds of produce will be received in payment for lands.

In this way, an industrious man who can furnish himself with six months provision, may, in a short time, make payment for an hundred acres of good land, and furnish himself with provisions, &c. to begin thereon.

Should these proposals prove advantageous to any, and contribute to the speedy settlement of the country, the subscribers will consider themselves amply compensated for their trouble.

N. B. Onion River is pleasantly situate, on the east side of Lake Champlain, about seventy miles south of St. John's. The distance from St. John's to St. Trace, by water, is seven miles. Where boats pass unless in low water. From St. Trace to Chamblee is five miles land carriage. There is a sufficiency of water to carry down all kinds of lumber in rafts, from Onion River to Chamblee, from whence vessels sail to Europe, &c.

The obvious advantages of such a situation,---a free trade to and through the province of Quebec, together with the goodness of the soil, as well the upland as intervale, seems to point out Onion River and its vicinity as a place of future grandeur, covered with flourishing and extensive settlements.

IRA ALLEN,
FREDERIC SAXTON,
DUBARTUS WILLARD,
JOHN M'LANE,
DAVID STANTON,
SOLOMON COOLEY,
JOEL WOODWORTH,
THO's BUTTERFIELD.
WILLIAM COIT.

Onion River, January 30, 1787.

GENERAL SURVEY BILL.

The proprietors of the several townships in the county of Orange, hereafter named, who have not paid the tax of the Surveyor-General, granted by the Governor and Council, for preambulating the lines of said towns, cutting roads, &c. are informed, that so much of their lands will be sold at Public vendue, at the house of Col. Thomas Johnson, in Newbury, in the county of Orange, on Monday the second of April next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay the respective taxes of said townships, with costs; unless prevented by previous payment to me the subscriber.

The names of the towns, with the sum due on each, are as follows, viz.

Randolph,	£	24	7	9
Braintree,		24	7	9
Roxbury,		24	7	9
Brookfield,		24	7	9
Turnersburgh,		24	7	9
Vershire,		27	7	9
Washington,		58	11	9
Williamstown,		26	7	9
Orange,		24	7	9

JOHN G. BAYLEY, Sheriff.
Newbury, Feb. 12, 1787.

At a legal meeting of the proprietors of the township of Walden, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, holden at the house of Jonathan Elkins, in Peacham, on the eighth day of November 1786, voted a tax of two pound eight shillings on each original proprietor' right in said townships (public rights excepted) for the purpose of discharging the several accounts allowed by said proprietors for lotting out said township, clearing roads, &c. The said tax is committed to me the subscriber to collect. These are therefore to notify said proprietors, that unless the said tax be immediately paid to the subscriber, living in Lindon, their lands will be sold as the law directs.

WILLIAM TRISCOTT, Coll.
Newbury, Feb 9, 1787.

WHEREAS the hon. general Assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session at Rutland, in October 1786, passed an act enabling, the select men of the town of Cornwall, in the county of Addison, in said state, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in said Cornwall, for the purpose of making and repairing public roads and bridges, in said town, and to appoint a collector to collect the same, these are therefore to give notice to all persons owning land in said town, that if they do not pay their respective taxes to me the subscriber, before the 20th day of June next, so much of their lands, will be sold at public vendue, at my dwelling house in said Cornwall, at ten o'clock A. M. on said 20th of June, as will pay said tax and cost of sale.

WILLIAM SLADE, Coll.
Cornwall, Feb. 23, 1787. 96:8

WHEREAS application is made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fletcher, in the county of Addison and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of May Fassett, Esq; in Cambridge, in the county aforesaid, on the 16th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To chuse a moderator, and other necessary officers. 2d. To see if they will lay out a second division. 3d. To see if they will make roads in said town. 4th. To see if they will give any encouragement for building mills in said town. 5th. To see if they will raise money to defray incidental charges.

ELISHA BARBER, J. P.
Bennington, March 5, 1787. 99:5

Whereas application hath been made to me by the Owners of more than one sixteenth part of the gore of land annexed to the town of Walden, and granted to Samuel Safford, Esq; and associates, to warn a meeting of said proprietors to meet at the house of Captain Jesse Leavensworth, on Dewey's Gore, in the County of Orange, on the seventeenth day of April next, at two o'clock, P. M.

1st, To chuse a Moderator, Clerk, and other necessary officers. 2. To see if the proprietors will appoint and authorize a committee to allot said gore. 3d, To make a draught of the lots, and to take measures for laying out and clearing necessary roads. 4th. To lay a tax to defrey expences, and to transact any other business that may be thought necessary.

MOSES ROBINSON, Justice of Peace.
Bennington, March 2, 1787.

Whereas application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Monkton, in the County of Addison and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify said proprieters to meet at the dwelling house of Richard Barnam, in said Monkton, on the 12th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the morning of said day, to act on the following articles, viz. 1st. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a clerk. 3. To see if they will preambulate the lines of the first division and town plot. 4th. To see if they will lay out the second & third division & raise money for the same. 5th, To see if they will grant a tax for the purpose of making high ways in said town, and do any other business necessary to be done in said meeting.

WILLIAM WARD, Just. Peace.
Bennington, March 5. 96:8

THE proprietors of Greensborough, in the county of Orange and state of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by the said proprietors on the 4th of December last, to defray the expence of laying out the first division of two one hundred acre lots to each right, with other expences which had accrued to the propriety, are hereby notified that so much of their lands will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Major Elisha Burton, in Norwich, in the county of Windsor, on the 11th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, as will pay and discharge said tax, with all legal costs, unless sooner discharged by paying the same to the subscriber. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of 12 5s. 10d. due on each right, excepting such as are hereunder otherwise mentioned, viz.

Timothy Colt,	Ambrose Hall,
Timothy Green,	Nathan Leonard,
Tim. Green, jun.	Asa Burnham,
David Jewett,	Susan. Allen, 13s10
Cov Richards,	Jonas Galusha,
Edward Hollam,	Moses Robinson,
Jonathan Hollam,	Joseph Kellogg,
David Hinsdale,	Aaron Robinson,
Joseph Chester,	Timothy Farrand,
Jonathan Denning,	Joshua Burnham,
Julius Denning,	Joshua Allen,
Jonathan Biggelow,	James Gamble,
Joseph Colt,	Lyman Hitchcock,
Elisha Ely,	John Knight,
Adriel Ely,	Jonas Fay, 23s4
Jabez Stow,	Roswel Hopkins,
Samuel Field,	William Williams,
Zebulon Jones,	John May, 21s10
Samuel Spencer,	Calvin White, 9s10
Peleg Hill,	Jona. Kelton, 21s10
Dan Platt,	John Lucas, 21s10
Noah Platt,	Joseph May, 21s10
Jonathan Hillhouse,	Jedediah Hyde, jun
Daniel Raymond,	William Hyde,
Tho. Chittenden,	Elisha Clark,
Beriah Brastow,	Theodore Sedgwick
Simon Potter,	Barnabas Morse,
Israel Hatch, 15s10	Job Harris,
Jona. H. Cumpston	Arnold Colt,

JOSEPH DAGGET, Coll.
Arlington, March 5, 1787. 96:8

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